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Settlement Nearer In Farmers' Strike

THERE was some prospect, at the end of September, of early settlement of the farmers' delivery strike. Following a meeting of the executives of the Alberta and Saskatchewan striking groups at Saskatoon September 30, it was announced that the strike leaders would present their demands to the federal Agricultural Prices Support Board.

A delegation representing the two organizations left on Oct. 1 for Ottawa, where they would meet J. G. Taggart, chairman of the Board, and Dr. J. F. Booth and A. M. Shaw, members.

Some of the highlights of the delivery strike staged by thousands of Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers in September are recorded below.

THE strike, effective midnight September 6, was called by Alberta Farmers' Union, representing some 20,000 of the province's 100,000 farmers. In August a reported "overwhelming" majority of members had voted authority to the executive to proceed with the strike if necessary. Further voting was conducted during late September to determine whether the members wished to continue the strike beyond 30 days if the demands were not met.

The strike followed conferences between federal cabinet ministers and a joint A.F.U.-United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, delegation. A.F.U. president, C. J. Stimpfle, said a government spokesman had maintained that the existing Farm Stabilization Board was the board on parity prices which the delegation sought. "This was not acceptable to our delegation (because the board is) primarily for stabilization of farm commodities when they fall below the floor price. What we wanted was a fact-finding board to determine parity prices," the A.F.U. president declared.

The executive of United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, which has a membership of about 35,000 of Saskatchewan's 140,000 farmers, first asked its members to support the strike "voluntarily". On September 17, this executive issued a straight "strike call" to the members, calling on them to withhold all products except fluid milk to the cities. The secretary announced later that his organization would also "fall in line" with whatever decision the A.F.U. members reached as to continuing the strike beyond 30 days.

JUST before the strike started, Premier Manning of Alberta wired Prime Minister King at Ottawa. He said the provincial government did not condone strike action, but it urged federal compliance with the "reasonable" request for establishment of a fact-finding board on parity prices. Mr. King replied that the demand would be considered when Agriculture Minister Gardiner and Finance Minister Ilsley returned from abroad.

Pickets quickly sprang into action

• • •

STRIKES DELAY EXTENDING LINES

F. T. Gale, rural electrification superintendent for the Calgary Power Company, told the Red Deer Rural Electrification Association that his company's carefully laid plans for bringing power to additional farms in that district had been upset by unforeseen shortages of material, owing mostly to strikes in industry.

on September 7. It was mostly in areas north of Red Deer and in the extreme south of the province that strike support was centred. In many towns in those areas supplies of farm products were cut off almost entirely at times—for non-strikers hesitated to resist their picketing neighbors. In Edmonton, livestock receipts dwindled, and on September 13 four big Edmonton packing plants laid off 1,200 employees. By September 20, it was reported that almost all of the creameries north of Millet, which is 40 miles south of Edmonton, were closed, but most of those south of Millet were operating.

At the end of September, however, (Continued on Page 34)

Were Strikers Well Advised?

THE Alberta Federation of Agriculture in the following statement issued on September 25, outlined its position in regard to the A.F.U. strike against delivery of farm products:

"The directors of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture recently announced that it could not support the principle of strike action and endorsed the statement by directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture which stated that in their opinion most good could be accomplished through negotiation and consultation with government officials.

"The C.F.A. brief went on to say that they had been given every assurance that careful studies would be made of the question of farm prices and their relationship with labor and industry.

"Mr. C. D. Fuhr, director of the A.F.U. and member of the delegation sent to Ottawa, bears out this point in his report recently published in the A.F.U. Bulletin. Mr. Fuhr tells of their visit with J. Gordon Taggart, chairman of the Agricultural Prices Stabilization Board, during which time, he reports, Mr. Taggart explained the set-up of the Stabilization Board, that they were comparing figures for a period of years, 1926-39 and 1943-45, basic periods. He told us to wait until statisticians had come to a conclusion and then we could examine with an economist to verify or to condemn and to advise what should be done."

"This work, the first duty of any fact-finding board is in progress and the delegation was assured that a competent and impartial economist or economists would be delegated to summarize and report on these findings.

"In the face of this information, was strike action timely and well advised? If the farm organizations are to be criticized it should be on the grounds that they are not united, that they do not finance their organizations to the point where competent economic advisers can be employed to keep pace with the economic changes of agriculture and to review with governmental statisticians the relationship of prices from time to time."

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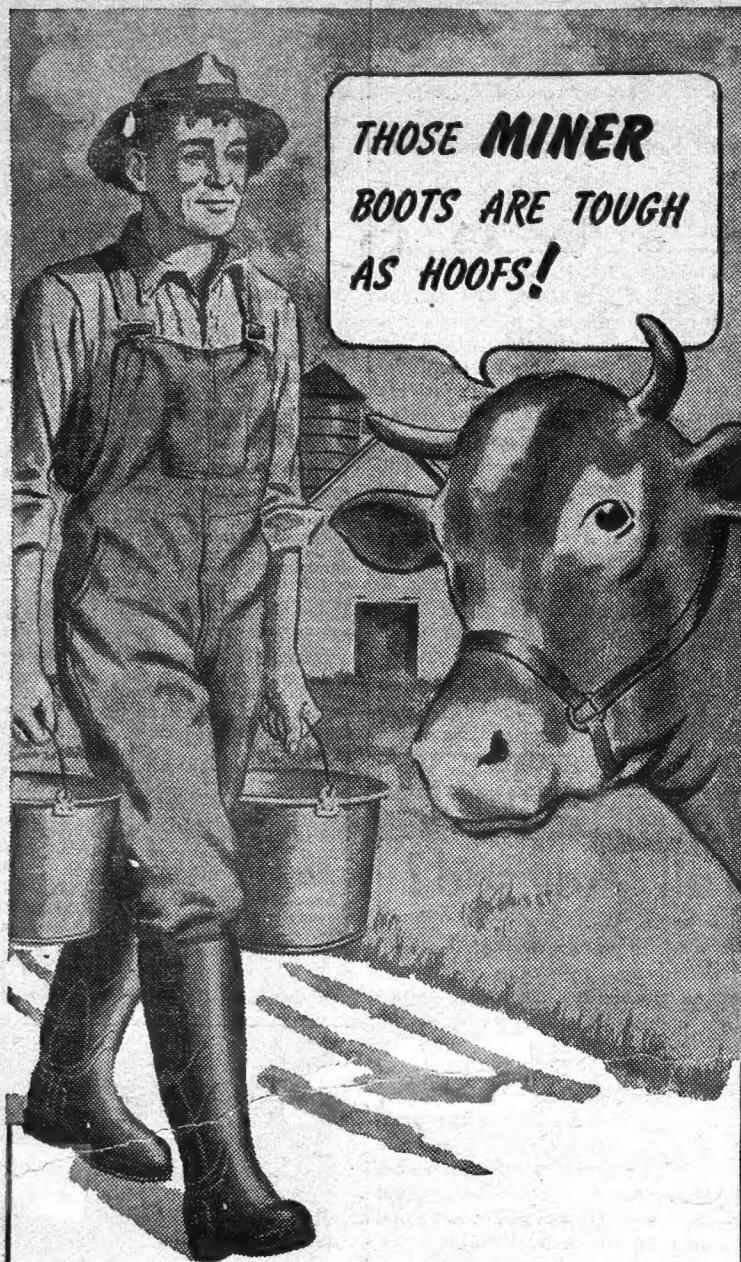
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Price Support Board Exists To Protect Farm Markets

HON. J. G. GARDINER, federal class administrator, whose services are at present sought after by the United Nations food and agriculture organization. We have been in consultation with the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture as to who the other two permanent members should be, and as soon as these discussions have ended, appointments will be made."

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CROP FAILURE AREAS OUTLINED

APPLICATION is being made to the federal government to declare 406 Alberta townships as crop failure areas, Municipal Affairs Minister Gerhart announced. Saskatchewan has reportedly applied to have 703 townships declared crop failure areas.

The Alberta townships are in the special areas in the eastern part of the province and extend to the southeast corner in the vicinity of the international border.

Federal Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced later that 1,050 townships in Saskatchewan, 450 in Alberta and 26 in Manitoba would receive the crop failure payments. The total payment was estimated at \$11 million. Mr. Gardiner said that where the yield was four to eight bushels per acre the payments would be \$1.50 an acre for one-half the cultivated acreage up to 200 acres. Where the yield was less than four bushels, payments would be \$2 an acre on the same basis. He revealed that 126 townships in Saskatchewan and 67 in Alberta had reported yields less than five bushels.

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E.I.D. POTATO GROWERS HARVEST BIG CROP

Reorganization of the E.I.D. Co-operative Association Limited has been completed with Sam Alberts, a farmer of the Brooks district, as president.

Fred Heidt, formerly of the E.I.D. staff has been engaged as the manager of the association's potato cellars and has prepared them for potato storage and grading.

With the greatly increased acreage devoted to potatoes in the district this season compared with last, it is anticipated the facilities of the association's cellars will be taxed to capacity.

Organized in the autumn of 1945, the association marketed several thousand tons of commercial potatoes in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the winter and spring under an E.I.D. label and gained recognition through the quality of the product sold.

MARKETING EFFICIENCY

WHEN the Nazis took over in Germany they decided the dairy marketing system was inefficient. So they rebuilt the entire set-up.

They closed several thousand dairy plants and built new modern plants. In addition, they re-equipped certain old ones that were properly located. Many dairy plants were reduced to receiving stations. Each producer was assigned to a dairy plant or a receiving station.

Farmers were compelled to deliver whole milk. All farm separators and farm churning were taken away. Farmers also were prohibited from distributing whole milk to consumers.

In 1933 only 40 per cent of the milk produced was delivered to plants. By the end of the war more than 80 per cent was delivered to plants. As a result of this program, the quality of dairy products improved. The government controlled distribution with an iron hand.

That's one way to get marketing efficiency—but not the way most people would choose.—Iowa Farm Science.

Farm Partnerships For Father and Son

ONE of our great needs is a better understanding of farm business agreements that will provide opportunity for young men to acquire experience and capital. To be of greatest use these agreements must be helpful to established farmers as well as to young men lacking the capital and experience necessary to insure success in managing a farm business.

Taking in a younger man under an appropriate farm business agreement often enables an older farmer to postpone retirement and to limit himself to less strenuous types of farm work and management. In many instances, an arrangement of this kind will give him a more satisfying life as well as provide an opportunity for a son, or a young man not related, to get started in farming."

The capital needed to operate a farm as either owner or tenant has steadily increased. Over the last ten years farm investments have doubled in Minnesota. This emphasizes the need for farm business agreements suited to the resources of young men." Under present circumstances young men will either work for wages a long time or "risk losing their savings by making too small a down payment on the livestock and equipment needed to start farming."

Interest Boy in Farming Early — A father and son sharing arrangement should be entered into when the boy joins a junior club. Depending on the project, the father provides land and machinery or barn accommodation and feed. The boy should be taught to understand that these are charges against his project and make some allowance to his father for their use.

Through junior projects the boy's interest might be stimulated to the extent that he will wish to share responsibility in the farm business. "When this stage is reached, it is important for father and son to recognize the basic principle that the net income from a partnership, or from any kind of a farm business agreement, should be shared on the basis of the relative contributions of each in real estate, personal farm property, labor, and management."

Continued Next Month

A PUBLICATION of timely interest and importance to many farm families has come to the office of the Farm and Ranch Review. It is Minnesota Extension Bulletin 248, written by J. B. McNulty, as reviewed by R. E. English of the Alberta Department of Agriculture information service.

While a number of points mentioned by the author apply to United States rather than to Western Canada, his outline in the main is applicable here. In the belief that it will help a number of farmers and their sons to arrive at a mutually satisfactory and profitable working business arrangement, the first instalment of the article is published here; the second, outlining definite working agreements, will appear next month.

The age at which boys can assume responsibility varies, but they should be encouraged to take an interest in farming early in life. "The failure to start a partnership plan early is likely to make the undertaking more difficult or perhaps impossible later." Moreover, it is considered preferable to share income from the entire farm business. This widens the boy's interest, simplifies accounting and division of expenses and receipts, and helps the boy determine quickly whether he wants to make farming his life work.

Adjustments May Be Necessary — A father-son agreement might require expansion in the farm business. More land may be rented or bought, the cropping system intensified, the livestock increased and more milking or feeding done, or custom work might be done for others. Adjustments needed will vary greatly under different conditions.

Essentials to Success — 1. When the son marries, a separate home is necessary in most cases, and is a safeguard in others.

2. Net earnings should be shared equitably. "The son's contributions will increase as he develops skill as an operator and assumes larger responsibilities for management." Respective contributions will change.

3. If an equitable settlement is to be arrived at, a complete and accurate record of the farm business must be kept.

4. A farm management plan, including approximately the acres and time to be devoted to each enterprise should be agreed upon at the beginning of each year.

5. The give-and-take attitude should be cultivated by both partners. The son may be too eager to make changes, the father too reluctant. Discussion will result in improved relationships and ensures sound progress.

6. "Misunderstandings are much less likely to develop if the terms of the agreement have been fully discussed, agreed upon, and recorded in legal form."

7. Both the young man and his wife will contribute most to success, if both like farming and are interested in making the husband's success.

8. "The agreement must be fair to the whole family." Serious dissatisfaction may result if others feel cheated by the agreement. The father must also consider the savings needed for the retirement of himself and his wife in relation to the terms of partnership.

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BIG FOOD CARGO

About 6,500 tons of food for the British Isles, including 2,300 tons of flour, 1,200 tons of cheese, and 220 tons of egg powder were shipped recently from Montreal to London on the *Beaverdell*. The vessel also carried lumber, pulpwood, and other primary products.

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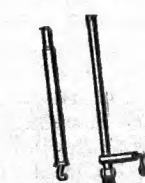


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Rural Areas Pressing For Extension of Power Lines

FARMERS throughout Alberta were eagerly pressing for electric power lines to their farms, E. Bruce Martin, Olds, recently told the Calgary branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. He advised interested farmers to thoroughly organize their community and prepare a detailed map of the district and then discuss the matter with the power company. Both companies operating in Alberta are anxious to extend service to suitable districts as rapidly as possible. Patience will be necessary, however, for line-construction materials are now in shorter supply than ever, according to the speaker. Mr. Martin, an agricultural engineer employed by the Dominion Experimental Farms service, has been making a detailed study of the rural electrification test areas operating in Alberta at Olds, Swalwell and Vegreville.

He stated that great expense was involved in bringing current to farms as far apart as they are in Alberta—even though the cheapest, lightest construction materials have been used. The lowest cost to either company in connecting the farms in the Alberta test areas has been \$600 or \$700 per mile of line. Yet, there is an average of only about 1.3 customers per mile of rural line in these test areas. If the entire province were served, the average number of customers per mile probably would be even lower than that. This compared with 6.6 customers per mile of rural line in Ontario. There were many isolated farms in Alberta to which it never would be practical to bring power lines, Mr. Martin warned. These farms may make good use of individual plants.

FARMERS in the areas served are highly enthusiastic about the power. A common comment is, "the yard light alone is worth the cost of my whole electricity bill." Power consumption is soaring as farmers become familiar with its use. At Olds, for example, average weekly consumption per farm was 14.92 kilowatt hours in August, 1945, during the first year of the project. In August, 1946, average weekly consumption was up

to 25.9 k.w.h. despite the difficulty of obtaining appliances.

The cost of power in the Calgary Power Company's rural electrification projects is \$5 minimum per month, covering the first 20 k.w.h., and two cents per k.w.h. for each k.w.h. over 20 per month. This company makes an initial charge of \$100 from each farm toward the cost of constructing the lines. In Canadian Utilities areas, no contribution is required for the construction of lines; the minimum charge is \$5 per month, covering the first 20 k.w.h., and three cents per k.w.h. is collected for each k.w.h. over 20 per month. Mr. Martin estimated the cost of operating an individual farm plant over a period of years at 11 cents per k.w.h. Most owners of these plants transfer to the power lines as soon as they enter the district, as more use can be made of this power. The wiring for a 32-volt unit can be easily adapted to the 110-volt current of the power lines.

Farmers, agricultural workers and power companies are all interested in guarding against the power lines becoming "another telephone line" to be abandoned in case of depression. The speaker advised farmers to build up their load wisely so they "won't be able to afford not to have electricity" even in the event of falling prices. Wisely used, electric current can save the wages and food for a hired man or a hired girl. He cited costs of operating various appliances when the current cost two cents per k.w.h. With special meters, he found it cost about $\frac{3}{4}$ cent to milk 100 pounds of milk. A one-horsepower motor worked all day for about 30 cents, the cost of one meal for a hired man. A 6.9 cubic foot refrigerator operated for an average of 40 cents a month throughout the year. A large range doing the cooking and heating for a family of four was operated for six months, including winter and summer months, at an average cost of \$1.62 per month—that would be cheaper than buying fuel in many cases. Mr. Martin cautioned farmers against buying luxury appliances until they can afford them.

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Only fast-growing lambs should be kept in the breeding flock. Lambs should gain from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per day.

NEIGHBORS SAVE WIDOW'S CROP

"Heart warming beyond words," said Mrs. Pauline Hereford, Makepeace, Alta., was this surprise invasion of neighbors who in one "unforgettable" day harvested her entire 460-acre crop. The farmers, all non-strikers, used 17 combines and some eight or ten trucks. They not only harvested the crop but hauled the grain to the Crowfoot elevator as well. They brought their families along and at noon more than 120 men, women and children sat down to a lunch prepared by the ladies.

Mr. Elton Hereford died this summer, an only son was killed accidentally last year. Mrs. Hereford had feared she would lose her crop owing to the impossibility of getting sufficient harvest help, but the "Good Samaritan" spirit of her neighbors saved the situation.

Veterans' Co-operative Farm Project Succeeding

FIFTEEN ex-servicemen operating a co-operative farm on the old Matador ranch, 45 miles north of Swift Current, Sask., are harvesting their first crop. When the advance party arrived in April, breaking trail in a jeep over five miles of prairie from the nearest road, they saw only a vast stretch of unbroken pasture-land. The nearest farm home is six miles away. Plowing had to begin immediately if a harvest was to be gathered in 1946.

Splitting into crews, the veterans attacked the twin problems of housing and farming. One crew trucked former R.C.A.F. buildings 35 miles and set up temporary dwellings. The other crew worked in shifts to move in equipment and get plowing underway on the 15 sections of fertile rangeland.

Six months of hard work have been completed. Approximately 2,500 acres have been plowed, and harvest on 365 acres sown with flax will bring an estimated return of \$10,000. The community has six purebred Jersey cows to supply it with milk, and August rains boosted hopes for a better-than-average grain yield.

Comparative strangers when they first organized, the 15 ex-servicemen soon got to know one another through facing their problems together. Work is planned ahead through an organized council, and farm methods are a major topic of conversation at informal discussions around the dinner table. Completion of expanded housing plans will soon allow the four married members to move in their families.

Later, the men hope to establish a communal school, medical centre, and

children's playground. They hope to develop a progressive, self-contained community where they can enjoy life while they are still young.

THE land has broad pastures and accessible water, and both livestock feed and grain for cereal crops may be raised. Rental of the land, now held on lease, will be charged on a scale of 1/6 to 1/8 of the crop, depending on crop returns. If purchased at the end of 10 years, as the 33-year lease allows, the price will be determined by the productive performance of the land over the 10-year period.

At present, wages are paid by the government, but the co-op. expects to take over shortly, paying members' wages and reimbursing the province through harvest profits for initial expenses. The initial farm equipment—three tractors, a jeep and other equipment—were purchased through a loan on the members' re-establishment grants and are owned collectively.

Basing its plans on progress of the seven co-operative farms now operating in Saskatchewan, of which Matador is the latest, the province has started a land development plan on a quarter million acres in the pioneer area of the Carrot river. But 80 of every 240 acres will have to be cleared before settlers will be allowed to move in. Because of the pioneer nature of the country, the government believes it can be more cheaply developed on a co-operative farm basis to provide better education, hospitalization, roads and other services

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"Do you love me, darling?"

"You know I do, Harry."

"Harry? My name's Sam."

"Of course! I keep thinking it is Monday."

World Trade Holds Key To Future Farm Markets

RECENTLY concluded agreements with Britain have assured markets for several years for a variety of Canadian farm produce. The wheat farmer, as well as producers of meat, eggs, poultry, dairy produce and several other commodities have now been relieved of any uncertainty in connection with marketing.

But what will happen after 1948 or 1950? That depends largely on the outcome of impending world trade talks. In an article entitled "Agriculture and World Trade Negotiations", published in the last issue of the *Economic Annalist*, Dr. L. Lorinez draws a picture of the intricacies of post-war trade relations as they affect post-transition farm produce markets.

Before the war, the United Kingdom and Germany absorbed the bulk of the world's livestock product exports in addition to large quantities of other agricultural commodities.

The percentage of world imports taken by these two countries (with Britain's share shown in parentheses), was as follows:

Beef, 78 (71); Butter, 93 (78); Cheese, 63 (52); Pork and bacon, 87 (79); Eggs, 82 (57); Wheat and flour, 41 (33).

Other Large Importers

Other nations importing large quantities of foodstuffs were Belgium, Holland, France and other Western European countries. Before the war, all these nations derived large incomes in foreign currencies from their investments abroad, which enabled them to fill the gap between export earnings and much higher expending for imports.

During the five years 1934-38, the European nations imported goods valued at 7,525 million gold dollars, while merchandise exports totalled only 5,800 million gold dollars. The 1,725 million gold dollar excess of imports over exports was largely covered out of investment income. From the 1,725 million total, the United Kingdom accounted for 1,011 million, France for about 300 million, and The Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and some other countries for the balance.

ALL these countries have now lost, or are losing, most of their foreign investments. As a consequence, they must increase their exports and decrease imports. The question is however, where to find markets for these exports.

Present creditor nations, the United States and Canada are large, rich countries that need little in the way of imports. At the same time, they have also made plans to increase their exports to an impoverished world, several times to pre-war levels in some cases.

Unless they can do this, there will be unemployment. The wheels of industry must turn at full speed to produce larger individual incomes than before the war, if heavy debts incurred during the war and on account of recent social legislation are not to result in taxes so heavy that living standards will suffer seriously.

How to find markets for the additional goods turned out, in a world where every nation wants to export and most nations must watch what they spend abroad, is the \$64 question that the forthcoming International Trade Conference will have to answer.

Course in Dairying For Ex-Servicemen

Dr. H. R. Thornton, head of the Department of Dairying, University of Alberta, has announced that applications for admission to the Diploma Course in Dairying have been reviewed. Successful applicants have been notified of the acceptance of their applications.

Further applications were still being accepted and any veterans wishing to attend this course should complete an application form and forward it to the Department of Dairying, University of Alberta, without delay. Twenty returned men can be accommodated for training in this six-months course which covers butter-making, cheesemaking, ice-cream making, milk plant practices, grading and testing of dairy products, as well as dairy bacteriology, dairy chemistry, etc.

Ex-service personnel without practical experience in creamery work started their preliminary training on September 30, while those with experience will register and commence studies on October 28. The course will conclude on April 30, 1947.

Calgary Light Horse Show Successful

MISS Doris Littlewood of Calgary, riding "The Ghost", won first money in the \$500 open jumping stake at the Calgary horse show, Sept. 14 and 15. First prize in the \$250 cowboy stake race went to W. Haynes' bay mare, "Cola Bay". The well-known Palomino stallion, "Bright Star", owned by Jerry Puckett, Calgary, maintained his unbeaten record by winning championship of his class. Second in the Palomino class was "Custer O Boy", recently purchased in the United States by Mrs. Dorothy Weir of Calgary and Twin Butte.

Joy Patterson, riding "Madame Chiang", added to her awards by again winning the open saddle event. C. J. Stewart's "Playboy", ridden by Eddie Bowlen, retained the hunter championship.

In the junior classes, riding champion, boy or girl under 12, was Margaret Currie. Riding championship, boy or girl, 12 to 15, went to Ann Gruburn, who was also judged champion junior rider.

A large crowd attended the two-day event. Program features, in addition to the 21 horsemanship and riding classes, included a western quadrille presented by Jerry Puckett's group of cowboys and cowgirls, and a display by Harold Gerlitz of Balzac and his trick horse, "Cyclone".

WILL TRAIN HORSES AT HIGH RIVER

Foster & Son, of Dodsland, Sask., well-known breeders and trainers of horses, have obtained stabling accommodation in High River and will use the local race track for their winter training. They will have between 12 and 15 horses stabled at High River, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster plan to make their permanent home there.

Mr. Foster had a number of pacers in the harness races at High River on August 21.



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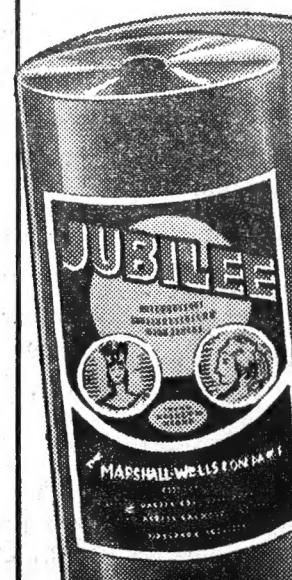
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Farm and Ranch Review

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THERE is no place in Canada for the gangster tactics, the violence and intimidation, the interference with private rights, that have marked labor-industrial strife in recent months. In a Hamilton plant non-striking workers were kept for weeks under a state of siege by strike pickets, denied the right to leave the plant peacefully at the end of their day's work and to live with their families.

Many of these families at the same time were subjected to humiliation and terrorism too reminiscent of mid-Europe, merely because their menfolk asserted their right to support them, contrary to the dictation of the strike leadership. The strikers' wives and children, too, paid a heavy penalty for the labor tie-up. Subsistence pay is slim, and even if the strikers win their point it will take many months to regain missing pay cheques.

There is scarcely a home in Canada, long-established or under construction, but feels some effect of a strike, no matter where it takes place. Irrespective of the outcome, regardless of the relative merits of the conflicting claims of the disputing parties, the innocent bystander gets hurt.

A farmer has the same right to demand redress for his ills as any other earner, but the same principle applies: if he quits producing, many other people suffer. Idle packinghouse workers and creamery employees have found that out. Children over three years need milk as well as those under that age, and pictures of cream, eggs and wheat dumped in the road by Western Canadian farmer pickets will be more illuminating than comforting to hungry people overseas.

One of the deplorable consequences of rural picketing clashes is the splitting of once friendly communities. Neighbor has been set against neighbor, feuds and enmities have sprung up which a generation may not erase and the lesson of common effort for the common good has been destroyed.

Since the farmer by the very nature of his enterprise represents capital, labor and management all in one, his aims sometimes become confused; in promoting one he may lose sight of the others. Active and moral support from his fellow-citizens is essential to the achievement of his demands, no matter how legitimate they may be. Lacking this support, and if too many bystanders suffer from his actions, any campaign, particularly if it is marked by violence and lawlessness, is not likely to improve his position.

Editorial

THE Dominion department of agriculture in 1945 paid out \$12,671,811 to Canadian producers in the form of a subsidy of 55 cents per hundred pounds of fluid milk. At the same time, government agencies subsidized consumers' milk prices by two cents a quart for a total outlay of some \$21,000,000.

With the abandonment of the producer subsidy on September 30, responsibility for price adjustments to producers falls on the various provincial milk boards, and only one course is open to them: returns to dairymen must be maintained, even at additional cost to the consumer and no matter how unpopular such a move may be in the face of present living costs.

Reasons are clear for the necessity of continuing support to the production end of the dairy industry. Findings of a milk cost survey released on September 5 show that the farmers of twelve Eastern Ontario counties had been selling milk at approximately \$1.00 per hundred pounds below their actual cost of production. The same relationship exists in varying degree in other parts of Canada and such a disparity demands even further adjustment if dairymen are to stay in business.

An Eastern observer recently wrote: "Today the farm milk producer is demanding an equal deal. He points out—and proves it with figures—that his cost of production is steadily rising, while the selling price of his product has been made a political football to appease the urban consumers." Now, under milk board administration, the farmer's prices will be little, if any, better than he has been getting, and consumer appeasement appears to have gone by the board.

CONSTRUCTION has started on the huge St. Mary River project which will bring an additional 250,000 acres of Southern Alberta land under the irrigation ditch, and extensive plans are under way to ensure that the fullest possible agricultural and industrial use is made of the increased production which will follow such a development.

The South Alberta Water Conservation Council, looking ahead to the problems of production, processing and marketing involved in this vast expansion of irrigation, is planning a big gathering at Lethbridge on October 18. Responsible Dominion and provincial authorities are expected to attend this "Salute to Irrigation" and such a conference can do much for the security of present and future water-users.

Of the greatest importance is an immediate agreement on the allocation between federal and provincial governments of the cost of future irrigation projects. The province, under the Meek report, is particularly charged with the responsibility for distribution of the water system and colonization of the area affected, and the president of the Water Conservation Council recently urged "Let's get on with the job!"

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14 has been set aside as "a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings with which the people of Canada have been favored during this year", and in this spirit the day will be widely observed.

Praise ye the Lord. O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good: for His mercy endureth forever.—Psalm 106, 1.

AMONG other reasons why western stockmen should seriously consider reducing their cattle holdings is the fact that native pastures in many areas are suffering badly from over-grazing. In Southwestern Alberta the blue grama, needle grasses and wheat grasses which in the main make up the natural prairie cover have been grazed down by cattle, sheep and horses to the point that these nutritious species have been largely replaced by prairie sage and other inferior plants entirely useless as pasture or fodder.

The same is true of many parts of the foothills where buckbrush and cinquefoil have taken the place of the former luxuriant bunch-type fescues and oat grasses, grazed almost out of existence. In the event of a cycle of dry years, such range land will not carry anything like its present complement of cattle and even the best of animals will not fatten economically.

Present cattle prices are good, even for relatively inferior animals, and in view of the uncertainty of the long-term price outlook a good many prudent stockmen will cull their herds substantially this fall, planning their future operations on the basis of fewer and better cattle.

CANADIANS this month are being offered the opportunity to invest their money in another Canada Savings Bond, peacetime successor to the series of nine Victory Bonds to which they subscribed so generously and patriotically in the war years. The government points out that in this case there is not the same urgent need for funds as characterized its previous appeals. Now citizens have but one reason to purchase such bonds — to help themselves, to carry on the habit of saving money, to build up a greater backlog of financial security for themselves and their families.

Missing this time will be the hectic, high-pressure sales atmosphere and "ballyhoo" of Victory Loan campaigns. Buyers will act strictly on their own initiative. They will make up their own minds about buying and how much they can buy. The new Canada Savings Bonds will be available on a "serve yourself" basis and any Canadian will well serve his own interest by making his purchase as large as possible.



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Now for 1947. What's ahead? Will the long-promised new equipment reach the farm in ample supply for all?

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Our factories are turning out the 4 Farmalls—A, B, H and M—and the ever-increasing variety that makes the **FARMALL SYSTEM**.

The new Farmall CUB, eagerly awaited on thousands of small farms, will take a little longer to deliver. The Cub Tractor is now scheduled for quantity production next summer.

Other new International products include: self-propelled combines, one-man pickup hay balers, spreaders for fluid manure, new side delivery rakes, dry and green hay choppers, power loaders,

smaller balers, combines and corn pickers, cut-off corn pickers, sugar beet harvesters, touch control development, home freezers and refrigerators.

Some of these are coming off the assembly lines now—others await the completion of new factories. Your contact is the International Dealer. Let him know your needs.

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Heaviest Calves Produced By Six-Year-Old Cows

SOME interesting information is available from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station giving the results of studies made with Hereford cows under range conditions and dealing with some aspects of range cattle production of special concern to those engaged in this business.

These investigations disclose that maturity in skeleton size of cows occurs at 55 months of age but maturity in weight is reached at approximately 6 years. The age of cows has a direct influence on the birth weight of calves—2-year-olds are the lightest followed by 3-year-olds, while the maximum weaned weights may be expected from 6-year-old cows. From 6 years on there is a rapid decline in weaned weights

and a 11-year-old cow produces a smaller calf than a 2-year-old heifer.

The average birth weight of calves was 74.01 pounds—males 76.87 pounds, females 71.08 pounds. The weaned weight of calves is an important factor in range production. In this connection it was found that heavier calves at birth tend to be heavier calves at weaning. At the same time, it is admitted that this depends to a large extent on the milking capacity of the dam. It is further claimed that the condition of the cow from the standpoint of flesh, within reasonable limits, does not affect the birth weight of calves. The average weaned weight of all calves included in these experiments was 366 pounds—males 377 pounds, females 355 pounds.—J. P. S.

Sheep Rations Need Cobalt?

By PROFESSOR J. P. SACKVILLE
Department of Animal Science,
University of Alberta

THE possibility of a cobalt deficiency in the nutrition of livestock mentioned in this series of articles some time ago has brought forth a number of inquiries bearing on this subject. In view of the interest that has developed it appears that further information concerned with the conditions under which a cobalt deficiency may arise, together with the symptoms and treatment, is justified at this time.

Results of investigations at the University of Alberta have shown that it was only under



PROF. SACKVILLE

extreme conditions where sheep were maintained on a dry winter ration for an abnormally long period that definite symptoms of a deficiency of cobalt developed. This may occur either with farm or range flocks during a late spring when there is a lack of green pastures. Where the winter rations include alfalfa hay there is considerably less danger of a lack of cobalt. No work at this institution has been done with cattle. Non-ruminant animals—horses and swine—do not suffer from a lack of cobalt.

The symptoms are quite well marked. The first indications are a loss of appetite, general unthriftiness and listlessness. This is followed by a falling off in body weight and, in the more advanced stages, a jaundiced condition may be in evidence and a post mortem may reveal an abnormal liver—a yellow, mottled condition. Reproduction and lactation are also disturbed, reflected in a lowering of the number, vitality and birth weight of lambs together with a decrease in the milk flow of the ewes. Fleece weights are also adversely affected.

The nutritive values of farm crops vary considerably, depending upon the type of soil, climatic conditions and the class or variety of grain or forage. This applies to such nutrients as protein, minerals and vitamins and there

is evidence to show that cobalt may be included in this list.

Certain areas in Australia and New Zealand where what is called "bush sickness"—a disease that is caused by a lack of cobalt—is prevalent, the soil and the crops grown thereon are definitely low in cobalt. A comparison of feeds produced in widely scattered areas of Alberta with those in the affected areas mentioned above points very strongly to the fact that it is quite possible that there are cobalt deficient sections within the province. This condition may not result in an extreme evidence of the symptoms already described following a shortage of cobalt in the rations for sheep. There may be, however, some degree of unthriftiness and a slowing up of normal growth and development.

SWINE producers now fully recognize the importance of proteins, minerals and vitamins in their feeding program. Still hog production was carried on in the earlier years without any extreme evidence of deficiencies. It is true unthriftiness was not uncommon and producing a 200-pound market hog in six to seven months was not considered possible. It is quite probable that the lack of the mineral cobalt in sheep rations may be a parallel case.

Until further information is available based on careful investigation, and in the light of present knowledge about all one can say is that the addition of cobalt to sheep rations during the winter is good practice. It is usually fed in the form of cobalt chloride.

The possibility of utilizing a cobaltized salt lick as a means of supplying cobalt to ewes maintained on a cobalt-deficient dry ration was investigated at this institution a few years ago. A number of the sheep in the trial had been subjected to prolonged dry feeding periods and already showed pronounced deficiency symptoms. One lot of ewes received 3 ounces of a solution containing 4 mgms. of cobalt twice weekly while the other group was fed a salt mixture containing 4 ounces of cobalt chloride in a ton. This experiment continued for 300 days and at the end of this period there was no significant difference in average growth, reproduction and fleece weights between the two groups. These results go to show that the feeding of a cobalt-salt mixture was quite as satisfactory as the feeding of cobalt-chloride in solution. The total intake of cobalt was actually 64 per cent lower in the case of the cobalt-salt mixture than was the case when it

was administered in solution but was sufficient to take care of any deficiency that might be in the ration.

A more complete mixture of the cobalt-chloride and salt may be obtained by using a smaller quantity of salt. With this in mind the suggestion is that one ounce of cobalt should be incorporated in 500 pounds of salt. This should be dissolved in a small quantity of water and sprinkled over the salt, thoroughly mixed and left for a reasonable time to dry.

• • •

Mrs. Dick Writes of "Trails I've Ridden"

ALBERTANS who are acquainted with writings of Catherine B. Dick will be pleased to know that she has selected some fifty of them which are published in a booklet just off the press. It is available at the wholesale distributors, Alberta Book and Novelty Company, 131 - 7th Avenue East, Calgary, and will retail at 75 cents per copy.

"Trails I've Ridden" is the appropriate title and it is cross sections of the trail of life with its sunshine and storms, but mostly the author has happily selected the brighter things to devote her descriptive and narrative talents to.

The writer and her husband, J. W. Dick, who is publisher of the small volume, lived for many years on what is now the Elkhorn Ranch in Willow Creek, west of Nanton, Alta.

• • •

STILL TRUE

"Men praise the bounty of Nature, but it is much safer to rely on her justice, which as rarely fails to reward our care as to revenge our neglect. We work badly too much ground instead of cultivating well a little". Nicholas Biddle in an address to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1809.

Manitoba Farm Leader, Colin Burnell Dies

COLIN H. BURNELL, active in early organizing work for the farmers' movement in Manitoba, died September 15 at Oakville where he had farmed for 42 years. He was born at Westbourne, Man., 66 years ago.

At 24 years of age Mr. Burnell became one of the leaders of his local of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. He later undertook field work for United Grain Growers Limited and the United Farmers of Manitoba.

In 1920, he was put in charge of the successful drive of United Farmers of Manitoba for members and for funds. He remained in charge of organization which a year later resulted in election of farmer members of parliament in every one of the 12 rural federal constituencies in Manitoba. In 1922 he led the successful movement for a non-party government for Manitoba. That year he was elected president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, a post he held until he resigned two years later to become the first president of Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Mr. Burnell continued as president of the Manitoba Pool until 1931, and was then vice-president until 1940. He was appointed honorary president of the organization in 1940. He helped to establish the Ontario Wheat Pool in 1922. He was secretary of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers from 1924 to 1926. He was chairman of three International Wheat Pool conferences: at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1926; at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1927; and at Regina, Saskatchewan, in

Angora Rabbits Prove Profitable

ON the farm of E. Keoppen, near Chilliwack, B.C., 700 white, woolly "Easter bunnies" are frisking in their hutches and incidentally contributing wool for a new industry in the district.

The raising of Angora rabbits for wool has mushroomed into a \$150,000 business in the Fraser Valley. Centre of the new industry is Aldergrove and Langley, where 60 breeders are operating.

Each of these rabbits yields about \$6 per year in net profits and some ranchers have a business of \$3,000 annually.

The temperate climate is a big factor favoring the business. Authorities say this is the only spot on the continent where Angoras can be bred the year round.

California, long a centre for this industry, is too hot to obtain the best results in raising rabbits. Conversely, because of the necessity of having the animals cooped up, the middle west and eastern parts of the continent are too cold.

Rabbits raised in B.C. are the American Angoras, weighing from 6½ to 8½ pounds. The wool of the American Angora combines the fine qualities of the small English Angora, and the length of the large French type.

Plucked rabbit wool brings the best price in the market, but due to the time and experience necessary, most breeders favor clipping.

The finest wool is rated "Super Grade", and must be 3 inches or more in length, with no baby or matted wool included. Super-plucked brings \$14 a pound and clipped is worth \$12.

Wool grades spiral down from Super to No. 5, which includes all soiled or stained wool. It brings \$2 per pound.

• • •

Use of Fertilizers Will Not Hurt Soil

NONE of the fertilizers commonly used in Western Canada can harm the soil. Fertilizers are scientific preparations of plant food that are designed to feed the crop and not just stimulate it. Continuous cropping depletes the soil of the elements required for plant food. The use of commercial fertilizers is one very important method of replacing them.

Some people have the idea that if they once start to use fertilizers, crop production will suffer unless the fertilizer is applied every year. This idea is wrong. Fertilizers encourage increase in yield until they are cropped out of the soil — and from then on the crops will be no worse than if fertilizer had not been applied. Yields do not fall off because fertilizer use has been stopped, but because the plant foods have been used up and it is time to add more. The idea then is to feed your soils as you feed your livestock — when they need it.

Further information on the use of fertilizers in Alberta may be found in the circular of that name — "Suggestions for the Use of Fertilizers in Alberta." This circular, prepared by the Provincial Advisory Fertilizer Committee, may be had free of charge from the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

1946 Wheat Has High Protein Content

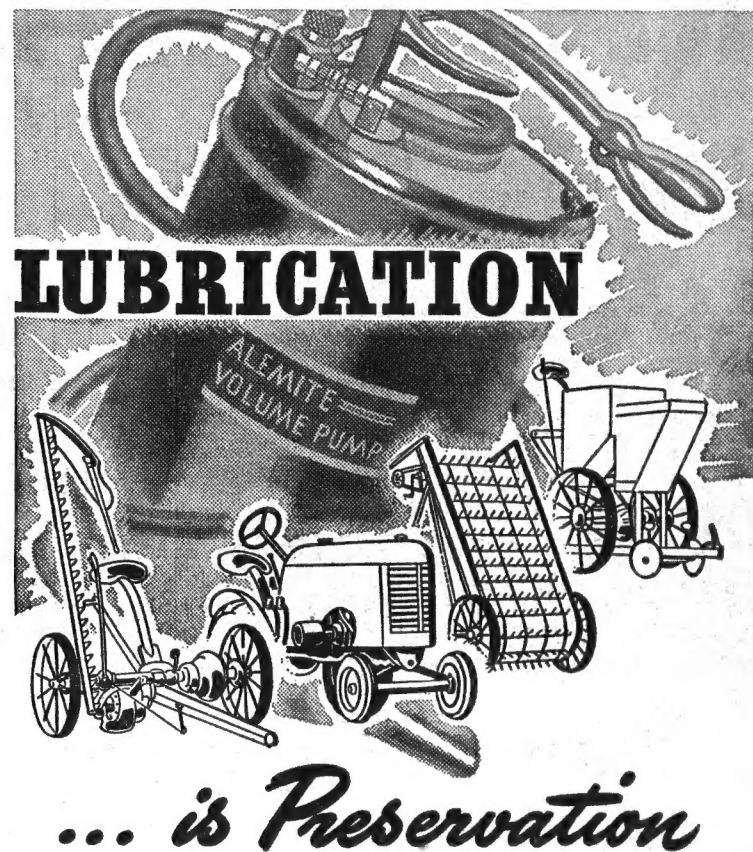
THE Board of Grain Commissioners report 1946 Canadian wheat is higher than average in protein content. The average protein content of over 1,000 early samples from all parts of Western Canada was 14.2 per cent. This compared with 13.5 per cent for last year's crop, and 13.6 per cent for the 20-year average. The actual 14.2 figure might not hold up after the

wheat is threshed in all districts, but the partial data was a good indication that the protein content would at least be above the average. Protein content is a good index of baking strength.

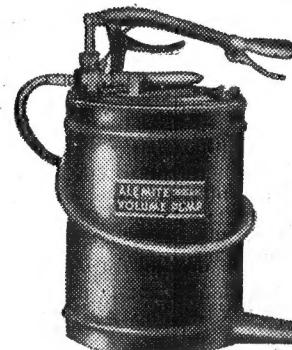
★ ★

HEADS POULTRY GROUP

K. V. Kapler, Strome, a director of Alberta Poultry Producers Ltd. since its foundation four years ago, was elected president of the organization. J. H. Rhodes of Brant, a former director, is vice-president.



ALEMITE MODEL 6578-R — Alemite Lever Type Gun. One pound capacity — develops 10,000 lbs. pressure. Spring-primed for positive action — return type plunger handle.



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ALEMITE MODEL 6536-R — Volume Pressure Pump equipped with 7 ft. high pressure hose, is built to withstand hard usage, and makes lubricating your equipment easier, faster, and surer.

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The following letter from the Head Office of the Coleman Lamp and Stove Co. Limited speaks for itself:

"During the past several years it has been our policy from time to time to have our laboratory make a series of tests on Imperial Naphtha. After careful analysis each time we have found that Imperial Naphtha has all the qualities so essential in a fuel that is to be used in gasoline lamps, lanterns, irons, stoves, blow torches, and similar products. We highly recommend it for use in Coleman gasoline appliances. In our correspondence with dealers and customers we invariably mention Imperial Naphtha by name".

For greatest satisfaction always use Imperial Naphtha



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Breeders' Notes

CAERLEON Standard 26th, bred and owned by W. A. Crawford-Frost of Nanton, and champion Hereford of the 1946 Calgary spring bull show has been sold to a New Zealand breeder and was shipped from Canada on its long journey early in September.

The bull brought the highest price of \$4,000 at the spring sale from W. S. Herron of Calgary, but before delivery was made, an offer was received from Frank Bice of Martin, N.Z., by Mr. Crawford-Frost, requesting the animal for his herd.

Mr. Herron agreed to return the bull for \$5,000 and this was the price agreed upon.

The reserve champion at the same sale, Caerleon Standard 21st, also bred and raised by Mr. Crawford-Frost, went to a Great Falls, Mont., breeder and the Nanton breeder had the satisfaction of seeing this one placed reserve champion to a \$20,000 American Hereford at the Montana State Fair at Great Falls in August.

Many splendid records have been made on the Sun Dance Farm of R. G. May, Calgary. The latest record is that of Sun Dance Flyer's Unique — 116525. Unique produced as a senior 4-year-old, 11,297 lbs. milk, 605 lbs. fat in 365 days with an average test of 5.36%.

The 1942 All-American get-of-sire by Echo Helbon Mercedes, which was bred and raised by C. W. Carney, Georgetown, Ont., has carved its niche in the Holstein Hall of Fame still deeper by producing a total of 402,709 lbs. milk containing 14,702 lbs. fat (3.7%).

Purchased from Mr. Carney by Baker Farm, Exeter, N.H., these famous cows were named "Faith", "Hope", "Charity" and "Pride" of Baker Farm and all have been classified Excellent, the highest grade in selective registration. "Pride" died recently, but the other three sisters are still producing and adding to their total production daily. The remarkable string of records made by noted show cows provides one of the most striking examples of type and production that dairy in history has yet recorded.

Sees Steady Future For Farm Horses

THOSE who may entertain the idea that the horse will eventually become obsolete as a source of farm power in Canada are entirely wrong, according to Dean J. W. G. MacEwan, of the University of Manitoba. Speaking recently, he said that in spite of the advance in recent years of mechanization, the horse will continue to be useful in Canadian agriculture.

The wise farmer, said Dean MacEwan, will continue to keep a team or two of good horses to do work which can be done cheaper by horsepower than by tractors.

The best mares on the farms should be kept producing, since big, quiet, young mares would command high prices. He thought the raising of range horses in large bunches, where the handling of them was difficult should not be encouraged since it was the gentle, farm-sized colt which was in demand, and readily found a good market.

Precautions should be taken to avoid field and grass fires at this time of year. Prevent fires wherever possible — be ready to put them out when fires start.

Production Increased In Russian Flocks By Fertility Serum

RUSSIA is using a "fertility" serum extensively to increase its herds of sheep. As a result the same number of ewes required to produce 100 to 120 lambs normally are bearing 150 to 180, according to a statement by Mikhail Zavadovsky, Russian scientist.

The serum, a pituitary hormone, is injected under the skin. It causes more than a normal number of ova to mature in the animals treated according to Dr. Zavadovsky, so that it is not uncommon for a ewe to bear three or four lambs. They are smaller than in the case of birth involving only one or two but are strong and when properly cared for overtake the single lambs.

The "fertility serum" was used throughout the war on hundreds of thousands of sheep every year. It is the result of research begun in 1931 and has proved successful with cattle, goats and silver foxes. As many as 140 calves have been obtained from 100 cows, but the cows must be kept on a special diet and measures taken against premature births.

TOP Jersey junior three-year-old in August on twice-daily milking, 365 days test, was Rockyview Favorite Maggie, bred and owned by H. H. Longeway, Calgary. She produced 9,537 pounds milk, 550 pounds fat. In the 305-day division, British Columbia had two leaders: four-year-old on three milkings daily, Wychwood Heir's Flossie, 7,596 pounds milk, 409 pounds fat, owned by Bellavista Farms Ltd., Milner; three-year-old milked twice daily, Fawndale Beau's Sadie, with a Silver Medal record of 8,633 pounds milk, 520 pounds fat, owned by W. H. Gilchrist and Son, New Westminster.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada urges Clydesdale breeders to breed every possible good mare next season. Unless breeding operations increase in 1947, there will be a shortage of sound young horses of good type within the next five years, an association bulletin says.

Samuel Oxley, Vanguard, Sask., owned Vanguard Hilda, the highest-producing Shorthorn in the mature class, 365-day division, in August. She gave 9,985 pounds milk, 418 pounds fat. Top four-year-old on 365 days' test was Imperial Sunlass, with 6,055 pounds of milk, 288 of fat, owned by Indian Residential School, Birtle, Man.

Abegweit Milady, Holstein owned by Premier J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P.E.I., which a year ago set a world record over all breeds and ages for 305-day production of butterfat with 1,085 pounds, was named senior and grand champion at Charlottetown Exhibition. This is the second successive year she has won this honor.

OATS VALUABLE FEED

In feeding value of livestock, oats hold a high place. They rank first as a horse feed and also stand high as a feed for cattle. Oats may be regarded as a most important Canadian feed grain which is also important as human food.

Freedoms And Liberties Are Priceless Heritage

IN these days when questions of freedom and liberty are being so widely discussed from many angles, attention of readers of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW is recommended to the following address by Senator T. A. Crerar, reprinted from the Debates of the Canadian Senate for August 14, 1946. Mr. Crerar has devoted many years of his long and active life to public service, and has been an outstanding champion of western agriculture.

Hon. T. A. Crerar: Honorable senators, my first words this afternoon are by way of compliment—not to the measure we are considering, which I believe to be open to very grave criticism, but to the honorable senator from Toronto (Hon. Mr. Hayden) who yesterday afternoon in a very lucid manner explained the measure to us. I observed that while my honorable friend gave a very clear explanation, he maintained a rather neutral attitude so far as the principle of the bill was concerned. Knowing my honorable friend as I do, and as a good Liberal—

I have great regard for the honorable leader of the opposition but there are occasions when his interruptions are scarcely to the point. He objects to the word "good", so I shall say I have always regarded my honorable friend from Toronto as a sound Liberal who understands what Liberalism is about, and what is the meaning of freedom and liberty. A Liberal is always opposed to any unnecessary exercise by the state of arbitrary powers against the individual.

I believe the strong convictions of my honorable friend are what made it possible for him to take a somewhat neutral attitude with regard to the principle of the bill. He described the bill as having some "extraordinary" provisions. That is putting it mildly, to say the least. Indeed, for peacetime legislation this is one of the most extraordinary bills that has ever come before the Houses of Parliament. In principle it proposes to confer upon a board of civil servants absolute power over the import and export trade of the country and over the movement of funds across our borders, a power unlimited as to time, and unrestricted as to the scope and sweep of operations.

I would ask honorable senators to scrutinize the preamble to the bill very carefully, because it contains the principle upon which the succeeding sections are based. If there is any power over international trade, or over the right of an individual to travel to another country to seek medical aid or even to buy a newspaper, this board will have it; it will have the authority and power to say that one cannot do any of these things without a permit. For many years I have been a subscriber to the National Geographic magazine. When my subscription expires and I desire to renew it, I must go to some representative of this board constituted under this bill and get a permit to bring the magazine into the country, and authorizing me to secure the funds necessary to pay the subscription price.

I quite understand that the board does not contemplate, nor does the government anticipate for a moment, that these restrictions will be put on the individual. But that is not the point. By this legislation we are giving a board power to do these things, and as the representatives of the people we are not justified in doing it on the pretext that we can trust the board to administer the law fairly and

justly. That is a dangerous step to take.

This board will have power to prohibit imports and exports. Should a man wish to buy a watch while on a visit to the United States, or should his wife desire to purchase a gown, he or she could not do so until a permit was secured. I say that such a proposal as a peacetime measure is an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with the basic rights of Canadian citizens.

I should like to draw the attention of honorable members to one or two specific powers in the bill. Section 35 authorizes the board to make regulations. It reveals to me, in the limited time I have had to study the measure, a very extraordinary position. Section 35(1)(d) provides that the board may make regulations:

—prescribing that persons who would otherwise be residents shall be deemed to be non-residents or that persons who would otherwise be non-residents shall be deemed to be residents for any of the purposes of this act.

I do not know the purpose behind that provision, but obviously it confers an extraordinary power.

I should like also to direct the attention of the house to paragraph (e) of this same section 35, which authorizes the board to make regulations —notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained elsewhere in this act, exempting any person or any class of persons or any transaction or class of transactions from any provision of this act.

Let us admit that the board intends, as I am sure it does, to function honestly and in the interests of the public of Canada. Nevertheless, the power is there and the board can discriminate. If it is critical of some person, under this section it can penalize him. That power should not be given by this Parliament.

These powers are subject to the usual formula that they shall not be effective until approved by the Governor in Council and published in the Canada Gazette. But may I bring before this honorable house one or two considerations that should be taken into account when we consider the protection that may reside in approval by the Governor in Council. I have had several years' experience as a member of the government, and know the problems that face the members of the present administration. I sympathize with them in their heavy task, as every honest Canadian must, irrespective of what his political convictions or views may be.

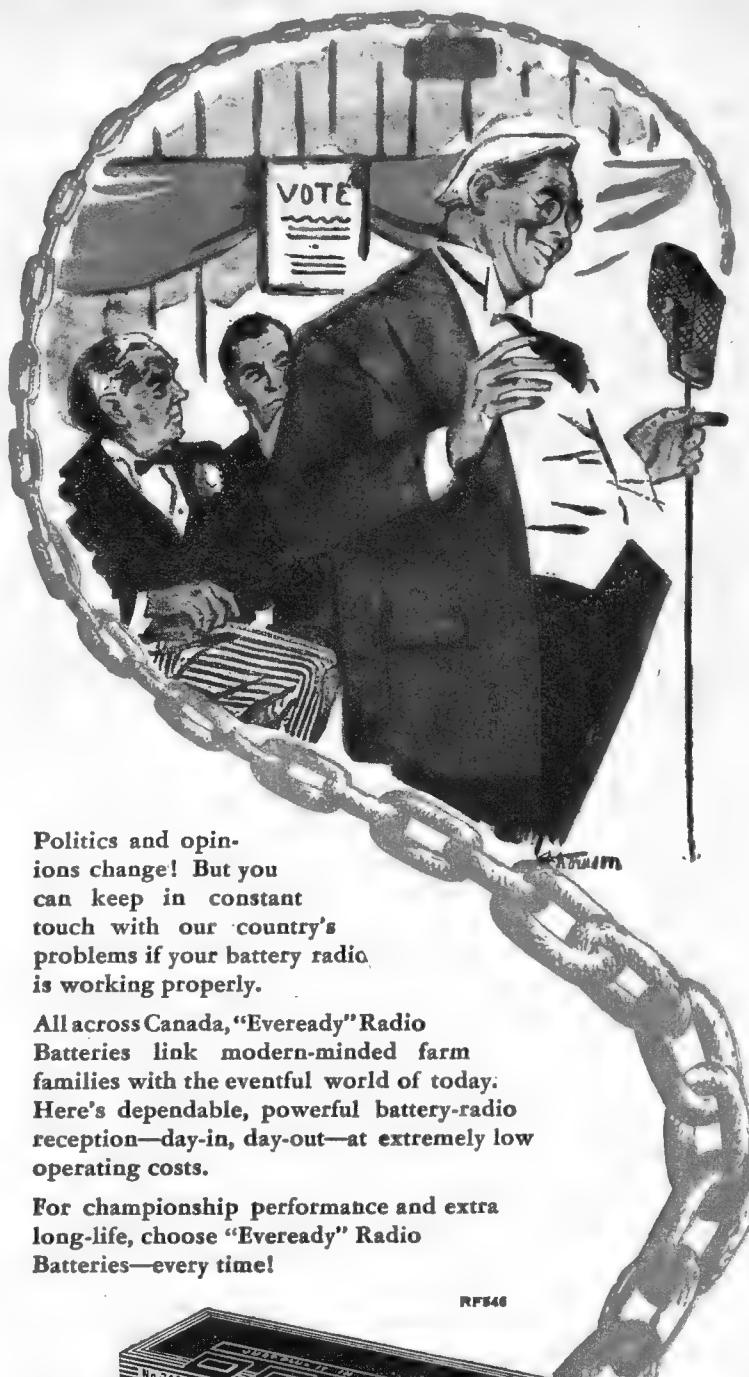
I first became a member of parliament thirty years ago, and the functions contrasted with those of the administration today represent a complete transformation. The government of Canada today is in the wheat business, up past its ears. It is the only buyer and seller of wheat from the primary producers in this country. Regulations have been passed governing the sale and the handling of other grains. The government is in the housing business to a most extensive degree. Some people think it is not doing a very good job, but I say that is an unfair criticism. It is in the transportation business, by land, sea and air. It is

(Continued on page 20)

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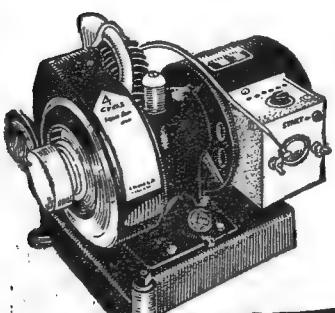


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146

Muskrat Important Unit In Keeping Nature's Balance

By J. L. IRWIN

COMPARED with his clever cousin, the beaver, the muskrat, though a water animal, has no engineering ability in the matter of water conservation. If water is conserved for him, however, he pays liberally for the privilege through the value of his pet. This has risen from around 10 cents, about 40 years ago, to an average of approximately \$2.50 today, as a result of the world-wide demand for his attractive and most serviceable fur. At an auction sale not long ago bids for muskrat pelts went as high as \$4.50, but the occasion was an unusual one.

The muskrat, or musquash as it is also called, is much smaller than the beaver. It possesses powerful claws on its front feet and also has powerful teeth. The hind feet are webbed and it has a flat, hairless tail. Its habitat is in a water area; it is an excellent swimmer, faster than the beaver, and like the beaver is able to submerge and swim under water for long distances.

Muskrats are prolific breeders. Starting at six months old, they produce two to four litters a year with an average of about eight to a litter. Living in conical-shaped houses, built of reeds, and erected in shallow water, or in a bank into which they have burrowed, they are active under the ice during winter and feed on aquatic vegetation and mussels as in the summer time.

A muskrat will often burrow a tunnel as much as 300 yards in length before digging out his den. Like the beaver house, the entrance is below the water level. The tunnel rises, and by the time it reaches the den it will be above the water level. If during the winter the water freezes solidly to the bottom, shutting off entrance and exit, and therefore underwater food supply, the muskrat will make an exit from his den upwards to the surface of the ground. Food supply will then become a problem and it will be necessary for the remainder of the winter to secure some off the land or from farms. This exposes him, however, to attack by dogs, cats or wild animals.

THE usual color of the muskrat's fur is a rich dark brown. There are also other shades and it is often possible to tell by the color or texture of the fur as to what part of the province the little animal had lived in. A golden brown, for instance, which is not so valuable, will indicate that the muskrat came from a district in which there was alkali in the water.

Muskrat fur is now in greater demand than ever before due to its dependability, warmth and general appearance. To supply this additional demand means, of course, increased development of the industry to secure a greater production of the fur. If the increase is to become permanent, it must be carried out, however, by strict observance of conservation of the muskrat.

Whatever advancement is made in this respect will carry with it a three-fold benefit. It will establish more securely an important branch of the fur industry, for which a world-wide market is now secured; it will prove an invaluable ally to water conservation, increased productivity of soil

and, by creation of additional fireguards, greater protection from fire; and it will enlarge the breeding grounds and sanctuaries in the province for all types of migratory waterfowl, now a most important requisite.

From time to time one hears of the drainage of sloughs or small lakes for the purpose of increased acreage for crops. Sometimes these ventures are successful, but frequently they are not. To plow up a surface previously covered by water often seems to have a tendency toward the production of cat-tails and other types of weeds, lapsing eventually into arid ground of little or no value. There have been many cases of this nature covering both large and small areas.

AN excellent example of this appears in the history of a large area in Manitoba known as the Big Grass Marsh, approximately 30,000 acres in size. In 1916 it was drained for agricultural purposes as part of a 100,000-acre reclamation project. The project resulted, however, in failure. The area proved unsuitable for farming and became waste land ravaged by peat fires and dust storms. It was a death trap for water-fowl. Sufficient water would be in evidence in the spring to start many thousands of birds nesting, but the drainage ditches carried the water away and the area would become dry by mid-summer.

A decision was reached in 1938 to lease the area for a period of 20 years to a responsible organization, the principal objective of which was the protection and continuance of wild life. The purpose of the lease would be to restore the acreage by reconvert it to a water area for wild life purposes. Owners of the ground—the provincial government, municipalities and private individuals—agreed to the scheme and it was carried out.

A temporary dam held the run-off in May, 1938, and two permanent structures were built in the fall of the same year at a cost of \$10,000. A resident wild life manager was put in charge and year-around patrols were made.

The run-off up to early in 1941 was negligible and it was not till the fall of that year sufficient water was received to bring the northern part of the area to permitted level. Since then the run-off, while in no way interfering with the permitted level of the north end, was of sufficient volume to restore that of the south. The total water area behind the north dam covers approximately 7,600 acres. Behind the south dam the water area is 3,000 acres, making a total of about 10,600 acres of permanent, controlled water. In addition, there are between 500 and 600 sloughs and pot-holes surrounding the main water-bodies, which are non-permanent. In wet years they retain water long enough to produce many thousands of waterfowl and muskrats, which find sanctuary in the nearby permanent water behind the dams.

IN 1938 the estimated muskrat population was 50. By 1942 the estimate had risen to 2,745. The private owners applied to the government for permission to take 700 pelts, which was granted. In the meantime the lessee requested the municipalities to apply for muskrat ranching permits in their holdings. These were granted and the provincial government put through special legislation which permitted the municipalities to go into

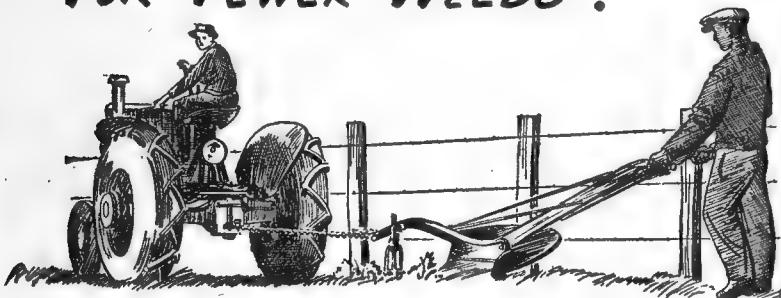
(Continued on Page 26)

IDEAS

from a Neighbor's Farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

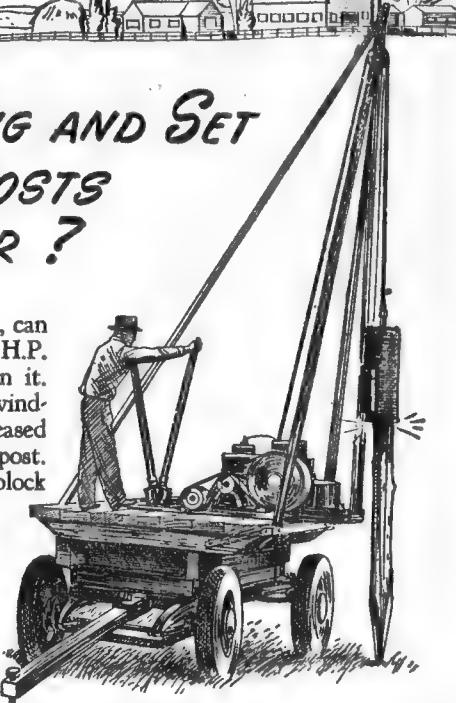
FOR FEWER WEEDS!



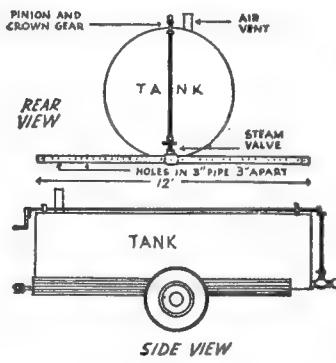
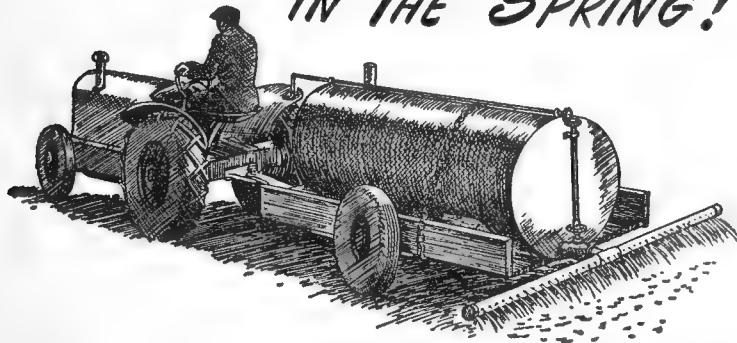
To Milton Kelly of New Westminster, B.C., goes credit for a simple but very practical way of keeping down weeds near fence posts and ditches that in ordinary plowing go unmolested. Hitching a chain to the drawbar of his tractor and the offset on a hand plow, he is able to swing the plow close to the fence or ditch whether using horses or a tractor. "Can't have my farming ground contaminated with weeds," he says, "and it's easy to get at them this way."

CAN YOU DIG AND SET 12 FENCE POSTS IN AN HOUR?

Dodd Brothers of Olds, Alta., can with this trailer and a 1 1/2-2 1/2 H.P. stationary engine mounted on it. The engine drives the drum, winding the weight up; clutch is released—the weight drops on the post. Some tips: (1) an old engine block makes a good weight; (2) weight must be channelled to prevent sway; (3) sharpen the post before driving and set it firmly before this "junior piledriver" goes to work on it.

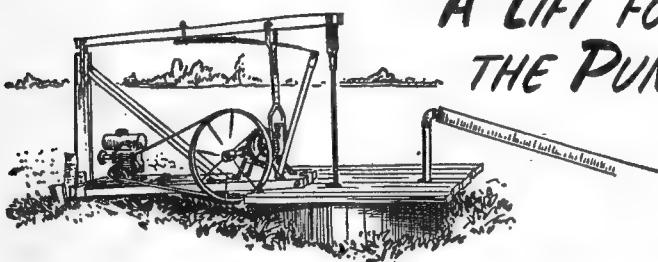


PUTTING WINTER'S LIQUID FERTILIZER TO WORK IN THE SPRING!



A 200-gal. water tank is the heart of this liquid fertilizer built by Dawson Brothers of Matsqui, B.C. With the fertilizer, C. H. Dawson says, a field where seven cows grazed now cares for fourteen. The fertilizer operates from a 3-inch pipe at the back of the tank connecting to a 3-inch tee. The tee takes a 3-inch pipe 6 feet in length on each side with holes drilled 3 inches apart. The flow is controlled by an iron rod across the top of the tank, handle at one end, pinion and crown gear at the other. The crown gear opens and closes a valve on the 3-inch outlet below. Winter's fertilizer is stored in a concrete reservoir, connected underground from the barn. Complete cost, "about \$160."

A LIFT FOR THE PUMP...



...THAT PUMPS THE WATER!

This spring equalizer for pump jacks was devised by R. A. Van Slyke of Red Deer, Alberta. The leaf spring (from an old car) on this pump is used to store power on the downstroke of the pump rod to help lift the water on the upstroke. The spring is heavy enough so that half the power required for the upstroke is stored on the downstroke. The principle is that of a counterbalance. Power is a small gasoline motor with efficiency considerably raised by the spring equalizer mechanism.

A GOOD SAFEWAY IDEA IS... CUSTOMER'S CHOICE

In old-fashioned food stores customers waited for their orders to be "made up" by clerks. They weren't allowed to go "behind the counter," and had to take pretty much what was handed out. Prices, of course, were marked up to cover the cost of extra store help required.



Safeway's modern idea of self-service in grocery stores saves money for customers, because less handling is required. What's more, each customer can shop around freely, examine all merchandise before purchase, compare brands, and choose exactly the kind and amount desired. Since Safeway's plan makes food buying easier, people naturally buy more... thus increasing demand for all the good foods farmers send to market.

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- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly.
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes.
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses.
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution... so consumers can afford to increase their consumption.

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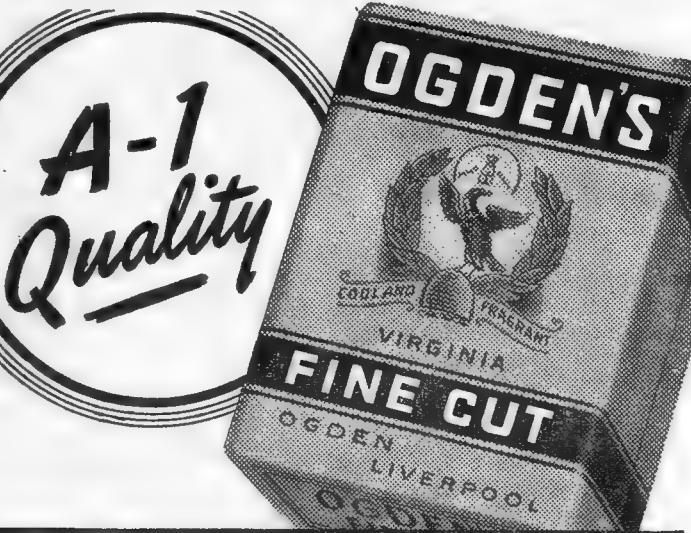
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Fatten Poultry For Market When Birds Stop Growing

THE question as to when poultry of different classes should be fattened depends upon several factors. Of these factors, the price paid is one of the most important. Broilers should be fattened as early as is consistent with their being large enough, because prices for early broilers are much the best. Fryers, being considered as light chickens, command a relatively low price.

With heavy roasters, fall prices are relatively stable and the time to fatten for market depends largely on the relationship between the amount of feed consumed and the gain being made. The time will arrive, usually at from 24 to 26 weeks of age, when gain has slowed down to a negligible amount but feed consumption will remain high.

Economy demands that when this condition is reached, the bird should be fattened for market. This class of bird should not be left too late, because, as they reach maturity, they develop heavy muscles and are classed as stags, for which a lower price is paid regardless of whether they are fattened or not.

Types of poultry that require fattening are cockerels of all ages, whether marketed as broilers, fryers, or roasters. Capons require little if any fattening, being usually sufficiently fat and soft fleshed, if killed off range. The labor and cost of fattening roosters, pullets, and hens is rarely justified. Cockerels of the light breeds, such as Leghorns, are uneconomical if fattened after broiler age and are discriminated against on most markets.

Feed Milk To Birds Prevent Paralysis

TWO deficiency diseases causing trouble in Alberta poultry flocks are curled toe paralysis and slipped tendon (perosis). The symptoms of curled toe paralysis are curling in of the toes, slow growth, weakness and emaciation. Affected chicks will not walk unless forced and then often walk on their hocks with the toes curled in. They also curl in their toes and squat on their hocks when resting. Early diagnosis is desirable. Lack of Vitamin G is the cause of this trouble, and milk is the remedy. Feed all the sour milk and buttermilk the birds will take. Recovery is often rapid. Some birds may continue to have crooked feet, but a dead loss can be prevented by preparing the birds and marketing when in proper flesh and condition.

Perosis or slipped tendon is a deformity of the hock joint. The hock becomes swollen and assumes a flattened appearance and the leg becomes permanently deformed. The tendon slips out of place producing a knock-kneed or bow-legged condition. Slipped tendon results from the feed being low in manganese. On the first indication of this trouble more manganese in the form of manganese sulphate should be added to the feed. The quantity is very small — only three-quarters of an ounce to 100 pounds of feed. First mix with a small quantity of feed, then mix the small quantity with 25 pounds of feed. Following this the 25 pounds is mixed with the whole lot.

The feeding of whole oats in troughs before birds all the time will be found beneficial. Feed sour milk and buttermilk freely and liberal supplies of fresh green feed such as alfalfa or clover.

Fatten Cockerels In Confinement

BRANDON experimental farm has obtained best results by fattening cockerels in confinement. The rate of gain and also the gain per pound of feed were greater this way than when the birds were allowed unlimited exercise.

It is advisable to dust the birds with delousing powder when they are put in the fattening crates. Starve them for 24 hours after they are placed in the crates. For the ration, a mixture of equal parts of ground wheat, oats and barley was found satisfactory. Some of the coarse hulls may be sifted out of the ground oats and barley. The ground feed may be soaked for 12 hours—in skimmilk or buttermilk if available. If milk is not available, add four or five per cent of meat meal to the grain mixture and use water for soaking. This mash may be fed twice daily. Remove any feed remaining in the troughs after 20 minutes. The cockerels are fed sparingly at first, and the amount of feed is increased gradually.

FALL POULTRY PRICES HIGHER

WHOLESALE ceiling prices for Grade A young chickens (roasters or fryers) are two cents per pound higher this year than they were last year, for the packing period—November and December. A similar two-cents-per-pound increase in the retail ceiling prices was announced.

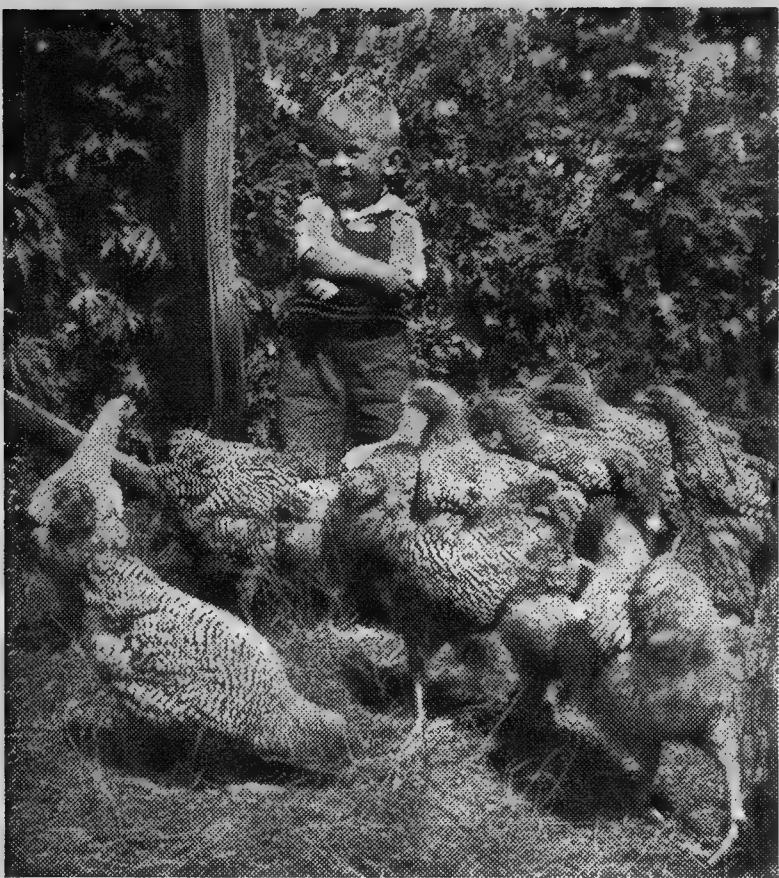
For Grade A gobblers, the wholesale ceiling is up $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound over last year's price. The retail ceilings for gobblers are three cents higher than a year ago.

EARLY MATURING TURKEYS BEST

A COMMON practice with many turkey raisers has been to sell the early hatched and quick maturing birds at Thanksgiving time or for early fall market, leaving the late hatched and slow maturing birds to be retained as breeders. The Poultry Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture advises that this is a serious mistake. Late hatched poultts often do not attain the desired weight, are undersized and of poor meat type.

Every effort should be made to select breeding turkeys from the early hatched and more rapidly maturing birds. Choose only those that have a broad breast and a well fleshed and straight keel bone. Avoid the weak, long-legged, slab-sided kind. For good development in turkeys they must be well fed, and must be properly fattened and finished to be placed in the higher groups when marketed. Don't wait until a few days before selling to feed for proper flesh and finish.

Remember that every rooster and cull hen marketed brings you cash, helps the meat shortage and saves feed enough for two growing pullets.



HIS FEATHERED FRIENDS

This young poultryman, seen with a fine flock of Plymouth Rocks, is the young son of Mrs. Marion T. Clark, Crossfield, Alta. Many well-grown pullets of this type are going into laying quarters this month, ready for their job of egg production.

Don't Crowd Laying Pullets

MANY troubles which arise when pullets are first placed in laying quarters are due to overcrowding and to faulty management and feeding.

Many farmers buy more chicks and raise more pullets than they have laying house accommodation for. Birds of the heavier breeds, such as Barred Rocks and Hampshires, require 4 square feet of floor space per bird, while those of the lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, require $3\frac{1}{2}$ square feet. In pens holding 200 birds or more this space may be reduced by one-quarter or one-half square foot per bird.

Overcrowding of pullets causes feather pulling and cannibalism, loss of body development, and consequent loss of vitality which tends to bring on colds and roup. This all adds up to unnecessary mortality and loss of egg production. Remember that the pullets have been used to lots of fresh air and space on the range. In the laying quarters their space is limited and all windows should be wide open to allow as much fresh air as possible. Give a liberal supply of green feed each day. They should have a hopper of developing mash before them until they are laying at least 40%. Then gradually change to laying or breeders' mash. Good quality whole oats should be available to the birds at all times.

If you have too many pullets for the laying accommodation remember that you will get more eggs and larger eggs, with less mortality, from 150 pullets in proper quarters than from 200 overcrowded pullets in the same quarters. Usually there is a demand at good prices for your surplus pullets if they are well developed birds.

• • •

Gather eggs frequently and cool before packing. Store cases in a cool place where the temperature is 40 to 60 degrees.

Use of Self-Feeder Saves Much Labor

UNIVERSITY of Idaho suggests the following program to keep up the maximum production of the poultry flock:

1. Systematic culling to eliminate poor producers. Yellow, coarse, beefy hens, and early molters will bring more as poultry meat than as egg producers.
2. Use self-feeders more generally. This will reduce routine chores. First of all, provide sufficient mash hopper space — one foot of feeding space for every five birds is the minimum, and more is usually better. Many poultrymen now feed all or part of the whole grain in self-feeders also — although this may not be fool-proof in all instances as it may result in flocks eating too much grain and not enough mash. Where milk is available as a drink the proportion of grain and mash is not so important.
3. Save feed by making hoppers waste-proof. A lath strip set in along the top edge of the trough and a reel over the center will prevent birds from pulling or scratching out the feed.
4. Use balanced rations for efficient production — supplement with skim-milk or buttermilk and good quality alfalfa when available.
5. Improve ventilation and use sawdust or shavings for litter — thus cutting down the litter-cleaning routine.
6. Provide adequate nests, with sawdust for the nest litter to save labor in cleaning eggs.
7. Market eggs frequently to maintain quality.
8. Improve sanitation to reduce losses from disease.
9. Obtain greater efficiency in brooding — remove cockerels early and move pullets to a clean range in a well ventilated range house as soon as possible when the brooding is over.



When you buy Miracle Laying Mash you are really buying extra eggs. The number of eggs a hen can lay is determined by her ancestry ... but the number she will lay depends on the feed you give her. Miracle Laying Mash is known as the "extra egg" feed because it is made from quality ingredients, "farm-tested" and scientifically balanced to give the hen just what she needs to produce eggs.

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Ask for **"MIRACLE"**
LAYING MASH



INVEST IN CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

to Harvest a crop of leisure

THE DAY WILL COME when you will want to slow down and take life easier ... perhaps not to let go of the reins entirely, but to sit back and supervise while younger fellows do the hard physical work.

Wouldn't it be great, then, to have a cheque coming in every month that would pay the wages of an extra hired man or two? A cheque that would keep on coming every month as long as you lived? You can arrange it with a Canada Life contract. And you'll have the added satisfaction of knowing that, if you should not live to enjoy it, your family will be taken care of with not only the money you have saved but all you had intended to save.

Ask the nearest Canada Life representative for details, or write to the address below, giving date and year of your birth.

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Sights and Sounds May Indicate Trouble In the Poultry House

SEEING, hearing and even smelling things, or not seeing and hearing things in the poultry house, often means the difference between success or serious loss. Every poultry keeper should see the following:

The birds that are roosting when they should be busy scratching.

The bird that is sulking in a corner, indifferent as to what is going on, with no interest in life.

The bird that has a swollen head, closed eyes and discharging nose, or some injury.

The droppings on the board, to note if they are normal in color and consistency, with no evidence of worms.

The bird that has gone light and is limping.

The mash hoppers, to ascertain that they are well supplied and in working order.

The water fountains, to note whether or not they are clean and full of pure water.

The litter on the floor, that it is not foul or damp.

The roosts to discover the deadly red mite which may be lurking under filth or in cracks and crevices by day, and sucking the blood from the hens at night.

He should go to the poultry house quietly after the hens have roosted, to listen carefully for the warning which coughing, sneezing or whistling will give in order that disaster may be avoided by prompt measures such as immediately taking affected birds, segregating them and treating them.

When paying such nightly visits to the poultry house, use your sense of smell to ascertain if the air is foul. A strong body odor will indicate that there is insufficient ventilation, and if you have suspected roup you should be able to detect the smell of exhalations of suspected birds—once smelled never forgotten.

This all sounds simple, but the above are some of the pits into which the poultryman's money falls never to be reclaimed.

• • •

Remove Egg Eaters From Laying Flock

ANY hen will eat an egg after the shell is broken, but few will break the shells until the bad example of doing this is set by one or more ring-leaders in the mischief. If these are detected they should be removed from the flock.

There is no known method of feeding that will correct this egg-eating habit. A ration deficient in meat scrap or similar matter will induce an unusual craving in that line.

The best prevention is nests so constructed that the hens cannot see the eggs. They will usually lay in such dark, partially covered spots if they have opportunity. Some persons attempt to punish these egg-eaters by loading egg shells with some vile-tasting stuff. This may do a little good at times, but a hen's memory in connecting the punishment with the misdeed is not dependable.

A general preventive of all poultry house vices is keeping the hens busy with something interesting to scratch in.

• • •

Because water makes up more than 55 per cent of the weight of the live chicken and more than 65 per cent of the weight of the egg, importance of a continuous supply of fresh, clean drinking water for poultry can hardly be over-emphasized.

Large Egg Cargo Goes To Britain

A SHIPMENT of 45,500,000 eggs is to leave Vancouver about October 23 and arrive in Britain before Christmas. This will be the largest single egg shipment ever made from any world point. Included will be millions from Alberta, the first from this province ever to go to Britain via Vancouver.

Many of the eggs to be exported were collected last winter and spring and kept in cold storage during the summer. They will be regarded prior to shipment. However, the quality of the stored eggs is exceptionally good. They can hardly be distinguished from fresh eggs, it is said. The eggs are graded severely and the best are dipped in oil and put in storage at a constant temperature of 29 to 30 degrees. They do not freeze.

A smaller shipment of 25 carloads of eggs from Alberta went to Britain via Montreal early in September. This was approximately six million eggs, or about one-quarter as many as the number of Alberta eggs in the Vancouver shipment.

Shipping these eggs entails strict control of temperatures of railway cars and ships to avoid undue cooling or heating of the eggs. In mid-ocean the temperatures must be raised gradually according to radio weather reports so as to reach the unloading dock at port temperature to avoid undue condensation.

• • •

Provide 20 Nests For Each 100 Hens

AN important consideration in the production of quality eggs is to provide the hens with plenty of clean nests. A good rule is to provide 20 nests with clean nesting material for each 100 hens.

Crowded nests may mean broken or dirty eggs, or heat deterioration of the eggs. Too little or dirty nesting material is often to blame for broken or dirty eggs. A nest 12 by 12 inches is the size suggested.

Another tip for keeping eggs cleaner, and thus more desirable on the market, is to provide screened dropping pits or screen above the dropping boards. Six inches or more of dry, clean litter on the laying house floor is an aid to clean eggs. Plenty of ventilation for the house will help to keep the litter dry.

• • •

FARMERS who make the most money from their poultry sell all hens more than a year old in the fall and keep nothing but an "all pullet" flock, says a well-known American poultryman.

There are four main advantages of an all pullet flock. Any disease cycles which may have started in the flock will be broken by cleaning out all old hens once a year. Pullets lay 20 to 30 more eggs than yearling hens.

Since pullets produce more eggs than hens and eat about the same amount of feed, they will produce eggs more cheaply. Most of the TB in hogs, he declares, is avian TB which is spread by old hens. Replacing the flock each year will eliminate TB in the poultry and prevent its spread to hogs. Annual outbreaks of colds and other diseases are often directly traced to mixing old hens with pullets.

Sweden Conserves Native Forest Wealth

"Good Manners in Nature," Motto for Canadians

By ROBSON BLACK

President and General Manager The Canadian Forestry Association

A CANADIAN in Sweden finds himself shaking hands with a chummy family of problems that pester and puzzle his native Dominion. This long strip of Mother Earth shares Canada's destiny as a grower and manufacturer of forests. Two-thirds of Sweden is a harvest field of timber trees, the age-old bulwark of the nation's prosperity. Canada, in turn, has 60 out of each 100 acres either under woods or fitted only for growing them. As with Sweden, Canada's timber creates more jobs for industrial workers and attracts a larger investment than applies to any other natural resource except agriculture. Both countries, therefore, have a sameness in their rich endowments of woodlands, even if Canada has thirteen times Sweden's forest mileage.

At this point some luminous contrasts come into focus. Everywhere on earth, any township of timber can be ravaged by flames if a single human being chooses to light the fuse. Curiously enough, a township of woodland treasure in Sweden is left inviolate and the fires in these parts are left unkindled. Less than 10,000 acres from end to end of Sweden have been fireswept annually in the past six years, and rarely do more than 20,000 acres suffer.

Canada's record is a bit otherwise. In each year of the last decade we incinerated 2½ million acres of perfectly good forest. This caused a bonfire of 400 million cubic feet of the public-owned storehouse of wood in each twelvemonth. Area for area we beat the Swedish record 19 times over. Of course, none of our Canadian forests ever commit suicide. They turn to ashes because 6,000 Canadians during the summer months, 6,000 pairs of hands, chip together to make us this gift of full-blown misdemeanor.

Let us see how Sweden does her job and how we do ours. In Canada we have more unfavorable dry periods in spring and summer. We haven't Sweden's vast interlacing of roads and trails, the product of centuries of development, and which carry fire-fighters in swarms to points of danger the moment the "summoner" calls them to their duty. Our Canadian problem is enormously complicated by distance and scattered population. These physical facts, however underlined, only leave us at the end of a limb.

SWEDEN'S people protect their nation's forests with only a few dozen paid fire-rangers to help them. The paid exceptions are the lads who man the lookout towers. Each Swedish district is obliged by national law to give its full man-power, from 16 to 60, and with just a mild compensation from state funds for those who fight conflagrations. A regional captain and assistants are chosen by popular vote. These are the field-marshals in moments of crisis and they maintain full discipline. On the towerman's signal of threatened danger the "summoner" sets in motion a stream of fire fighters. Each step of strategy is directed by experienced officers. The ganglia of roads and paths provides quick movement as well as natural barriers to the spread of flames. With rare exceptions, the peril is overcome in a few hours.

The universal hostility toward forest fires is the birthright of every Swedish citizen. From his first school years he has been taught the beauty

and friendliness of tree life and the reliance of his community and his nation upon the green ramparts of the forest. At Boy Scout and Girl Guide age, adventures in nature combine recreation with the study of how each heritable resource—the earth, the waters, the woodlands, the fish and game—are integrated to the wholesome and prospering life the child expects to possess at maturity.

Homeland Tourists

Then comes along one of the strangest of national societies, the Swedish Tourist Association which has no parallel in North America. It has nothing to do with "trippers" or hotels or coaxing people across a border. There are 170,000 members of the society in this country of 6,000,000 folk. They are encouraged and sometimes financially aided to travel about their native land, study its history, enjoy its beauty, make friends with compatriots in distant parts. All very nice, but there's a cutting edge added to the program. Each member is trained to know about forest protection. He is, in fact, a travelling sentry. When he spots a fire outbreak he reports it and then fights it. His code demands that he shall take only a few fish from a stream, only a few wild-flowers from a meadow, and that wherever his feet may tread his path shall be the better for his passing. Hand in hand with him in these ethical endeavors are 40,000 Boy Scouts.

This great company of blue-eyed Vikings has invented a slogan: "Good Manners in Nature." The phrase has become the covenant of Swedish youth. They tell me it is available to all Canadians for use in the nine provinces without benefit of copyright.

THE point of all this is not that the Scandinavians have built up better systems than Canadians, but they have built themselves into whatever system they choose to set up.

You do not need many automatic pumps in a land where social ostracism is a penalty for setting the woodlands ablaze. One finds this sane community pride and an exacting sense of social partnership at all levels. I have spoken with farmers, shop-keepers, members of the legislature, and all of them share the sharp urge of national continuity. They want Sweden to live a long time. They measure her "life expectancy" by the hard-fisted inventory of what the country owns—her soil, her forests, water-powers, health, education. They tell you that these things are not picked off Christmas trees but that they are created and conserved by deliberate planning, and with the whole of the people sitting about the council table.

Yesterday I saw the original document of the oldest stock company in the world (Stora Kopparberg at Falun). The articles of agreement were drawn up in the thirteenth century and for close to 700 years this undiminishing succession of industrialists have operated the same forest areas on scientific principles and to

day they have richer stands than when the first axe bit into the first tree.

This is the meaning of "continuity" of resources upon which the Swedish

people count for wages and roof-trees in the generations ahead.

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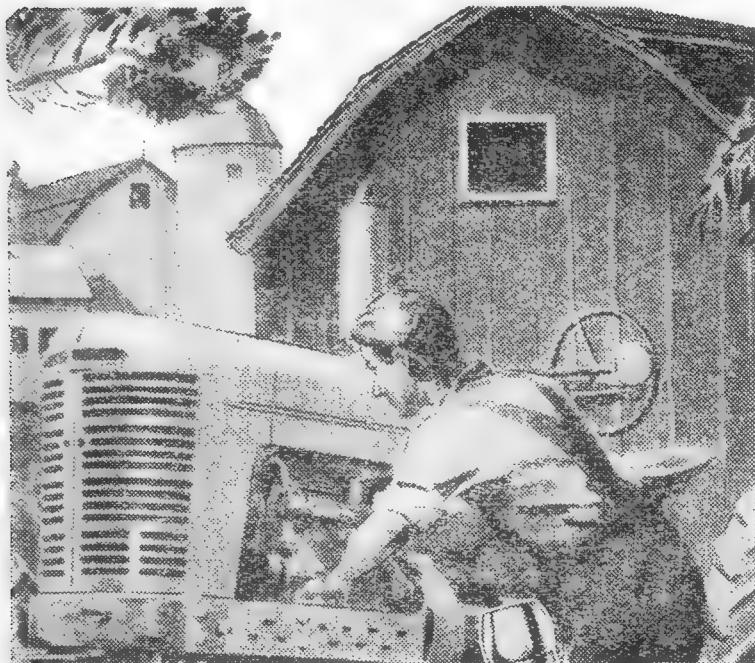
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Freedoms and Liberties Are Priceless Heritage

(Continued from page 18)

operating a transcontinental air service, ships on the sea and the national railways. The government is in the broadcasting business on a very large scale. Many Canadians today think that parliament has given too much power to the broadcasting corporation.

The government is in the motion-picture business, and in producing films. It is also in the business of operating crown companies such as Polymer Corporation. It is in the business of dispensing public information, for we have a public information board, the vote for which is passed by parliament.

The point that I am making is that all these activities have completely or at any rate very largely changed the functions of government in this country.

Let me make it clear that in these remarks I am not implying any criticism of the government. I put it to honorable members of this house that these things have been more or less pushed upon governments of this country, who often have not had sufficient backbone to stand up against certain proposals and frankly discuss their implications with the Canadian people. But I will say from experience that the ultimate decisions in regard to wheat, transportation, the film board, broadcasting, the Polymer Corporation and all such government activities have to be made around the cabinet council table.

Now let me remind honorable members that for five full months the cabinet has been under the strain of heavy parliamentary work, answering questions in another place, endeavoring to guide the country wisely in all the intricate and difficult international situations, confronted with labor problems all over the country, and having to deal with many other important matters. That is the kind of pressure that is on a cabinet today, and the inevitable result is that the government has to depend more and more upon its civil service advisers. The advisers in the present instance will be the members of the Foreign Exchange Control Board provided for in the Bill.

Imagine a government weary with the multitudinous problems that it has to deal with, and someone coming along and saying, "We think it is necessary in the public interest of Canada that such and such a step should be taken." There is nothing new about that, honorable members; that has often happened, and all over the world; but, inevitably, even when intentions are the best, it is the precursor to the steady rise of authoritarianism in the state and the whittling away of the freedoms and liberties that we have enjoyed in the past and which, if we think rightly upon them, are the richest treasures and heritage that we have got.

So without any criticism of the government, without any criticism of those who will administer this measure, if it becomes law, I say that the measure is inherently unsound—and opposed to the very principles and philosophy of liberalism—I spell that with a small "l"—in which almost everyone in Canada believes. It is a comparatively easy matter to let our freedoms and our liberties slip away from us. I do not know whether honorable members may have seen a report published by the Gallup Poll a few days ago. I am not a great believer in the Gallup Poll. I think that when investigators go around and ask people for their opinion as to when,

let us say, the Chinese war will end, they cannot get any worth-while opinion. But it is possible by asking direct questions to test whether people do or do not know certain things. The question posed in the recent poll to which I have referred was, "Do you know what Magna Carta means?" That is a very simple question, but the answer revealed that 80 per cent of the people of this country do not know what Magna Carta means, and that only 20 per cent were able to make a reasonably correct statement of its important provisions. Yet the Great Charter, wrested from King John by the barons at Runnymede—It is to me rather significant and a cause of concern, that 80 per cent of the people of this country do not know the source of their many freedoms and liberties.

Hon. Mr. Lambert: Why is that so?

Hon. Mr. Crerar: I am not going into the reasons why that is so now. I referred to the poll in support of my remark that it is a comparatively easy thing to forget the value and importance of these freedoms and liberties which we have long enjoyed and to allow them to slip away from us.

Why are these extraordinary powers being asked for in this bill? In the preamble we are told they are required to protect the external value of the Canadian dollar. I would like to make a comment or two upon that. I put it to this honorable house: What would endanger the external value of the Canadian dollar? What would cause—if I may employ the words that were used, and used rightly, by the honorable gentleman who introduced the bill (Hon. Mr. Hayden)—what would cause a flight of capital from Canada? Why would the Canadian dollar fly away? The only possible reason could be that the people had lost confidence in their country.

For instance, our large expenditures and the possibility of unbalanced budgets might be contributing factors in inducing a Canadian to transfer his funds or property and securities to another country. But where could he send them today to be safer? In what country would they be safer than they are in Canada, so long as we govern ourselves with reasonable common sense?

That is what is needed. I have faith in Canada, and I know that the overwhelming majority of Canadians have faith in this country. Why it should be stated as a reason for this bill that we have to protect the external value of our dollar by setting up a board with power to pass all sorts of regulations to prohibit Canadians—except under permit—from sending money or goods out of the country for any laudable purpose as they have been accustomed to doing in the past, is beyond my comprehension.

In saying that, may I take occasion here to pay a tribute to the government's advisers in financial matters during the war? I shall not name them, but if I may say so, most if not all of them are friends of mine, and I think they rendered a great service to Canada. But I will offer this criticism, that they do not understand the Canadian people. You can probably blue-print an economic theory, but you cannot blue-print in advance the reaction of the individual citizens towards it. And, after all, if we are going to retain and maintain our democracy in this country, we cannot ignore the thoughts in the minds of the people, from the very highest to the very lowest. I think that those re-

(Continued on page 25)

WHAT are parity prices for farm products? That's a simple, seven-word question with an elusive, \$64,000,000 answer. It's a question which hangs darkly over the delivery strike of 20,000 Alberta farmers.

The answer? Well, the top men in the field of farm economics don't seem to think there is any. If there is, they don't know it. Nor does the government, nor the associations which represent the farmers, nor the strikers themselves.

When the striking farmers, members of the Alberta Farmers' Union, began holding back deliveries Sept. 6 they said they were seeking establishment of a federal fact-finding board to determine parity prices for farm products.

There are a number of versions of the term "parity prices" but the most commonly-held view is that a parity price would be one which took into account what the farmer himself has to pay for the things he has to buy and would, on the basis of those costs, give him enough for a good living standard.

That seems to be the version held by the Alberta strikers, who say the requested fact-finding board should determine prices for farm products which would make returns commensurate with farmers' costs.

Ask the economist and he will tell you that so many factors enter into the question that it would be well nigh impossible to determine the parity price of any specific product.

One of the first things to do would be to determine how much it costs a farmer to produce, say, a bushel of wheat. That depends on the methods the farmer uses, on his location in the wheat-producing area, on how much labor he hires, what type of seed he

Editorials & PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

uses, whether his crop is good or fair in the same light.

Then there would be the question of how much the farmer received for that bushel. On a quick answer it could be said that he gets the official price of \$1.55 a bushel—but, wait, there are other factors.

That price goes for the best grade—No. 1 Northern—and it is paid on the basis of delivery at Fort William, Port Arthur or Vancouver. Freight rates, depending on the distance of the farmer from those points, must be taken into account and the grade of the wheat—and the price paid—goes down in relation to the area in which it is grown and the condition of the crop produced.

Again, there is the complicated matter of what it costs the farmer to buy the equipment and other things he needs. All that would be based on what the farmer bought, where he bought it and whether his taste was for better or poorer quality merchandise.

And all that, says the economist, would apply to only one farmer, let alone the hundreds of thousands who daily work the soil across Canada and each of whom has his special needs, cultivates his special way and sells his special product.

So "parity price" becomes an unwieldy term, so difficult to define that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the No. 1 organization representing Canadian farmers, long ago dropped it from its vocabulary because endless discussion at conventions

Government officials express sympathy with the Alberta strikers but regrettably term their objective an impossible task. They point out, for example, that a number of commissions and organizations have tried in the past to determine what it cost the farmer to produce that bushel of wheat—and each one came up with a different answer.

Perhaps the nearest approach to a solution lies in the work now being done by the agricultural prices support board, which since it went into operation last April 1 has been gathering statistics on the income and costs of farmers.

This information will be used by the board when the time comes for it to go into action to maintain stability in the prices of farm products.—George Kitchen in The Calgary Herald.

• • •

THE labor unions now really believe that it is their moral and social duty even to use violence to prevent other men from working where the members of the union are unwilling to work. In place of making serious attempts of workers

Strikes and to improve their earnings and conditions of work, by wise and temperate bargaining with employers, the unions are now obsessed with the idea that the road to wealth for the worker is to use threats and violence, in order to obtain wage increases, even beyond

the limit which employers can pay.

The Alberta farmers' strike, while not likely to produce any real results, is a sample of the dangers in the situation. If the entire nation is to stop production, so that every one can get higher wages and prices, higher wages and prices will result, plus the greatest poverty which this country has ever experienced.

The immediate situation is one of almost revolutionary disturbance, which, coupled with the Government's only too appalling success in postponing the necessary price adjustments, presents a real danger to our society—a danger that, in fighting against disorder and the want which will be produced by failure to expand production, we may drift into the totalitarian state, as did Germany and Italy, not by the Socialist but by the Fascist road.—*Fort Erie Letter Review*.

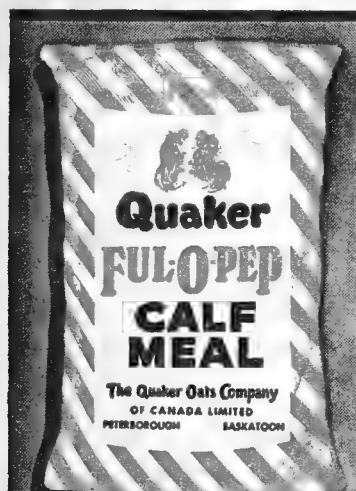
THE first genuine farm strike ever launched on a province-wide basis in Canada, and possibly in the whole world, started on the seventh day of September, and has been carried on with various degrees of intensity ever since.

Life is Exciting In Alberta

The Alberta Farmers' Union is responsible for the action and is following the militant lines of labor unions in seeking to achieve its ends. A variety of demands have been made to the Federal Government the principal one being for a Federal board to establish parity prices for agricultural products.

The province of Alberta has always been known as a fertile field for economic experimentation. It must be in the air or in the altitude. It was in Alberta that the farmers first took political action, elected a provincial government and sent a solid body of Federal representatives to Ottawa. It

(Continued on page 33)



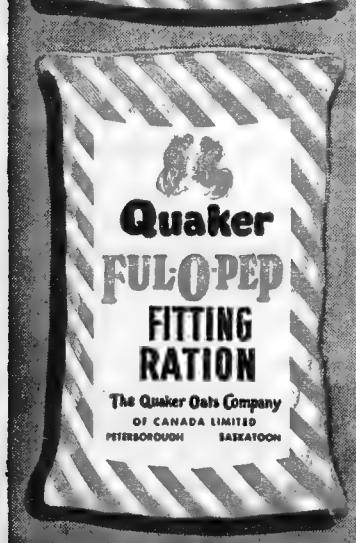
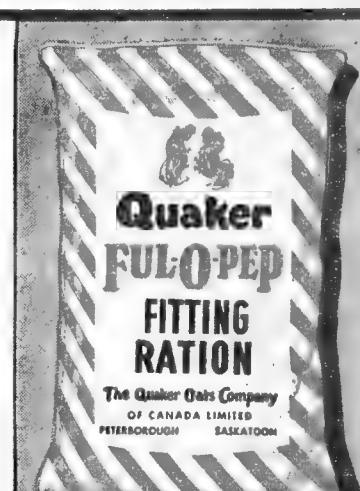
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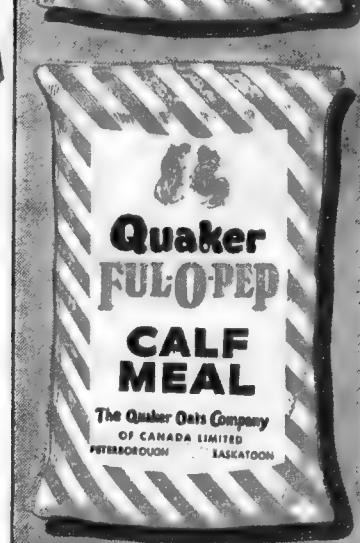
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Board Allows Increase In Wheat Delivery Quota

THE following statement of the Canadian Wheat Board's present quota and grain delivery policy may be of assistance to producers in planning their own grain deliveries and farm storage.

In a position where railway and terminal elevator facilities are inadequate to permit an uncontrolled flow of grain, the obvious recourse is a preference on wheat deliveries and shipment, because wheat is a direct source of human food. The demand for wheat continues extremely high; from many countries the need for wheat as food is most urgent, if adequate and proper diets are to be attained. Consequently, the board is endeavoring to move the maximum possible amount of wheat forward into shipping and export positions.

The transportation situation is such that the maximum amount of wheat can only be moved if shipments of oats and barley are kept in line with immediate needs.

In order to work out this shipping policy, it becomes necessary to increase and open wheat delivery quotas as fast as it is felt that such increased wheat quotas can be handled. At the same time, it is necessary that oat and barley quotas be left at their present 10-bushel basis because sup-

plies originating from these quotas seem to be generally adequate.

MANY producers, who have found themselves short of farm storage to house the balance of their grain which could not be delivered within the quotas, have been given permission to deliver wheat over the quota so that they would have no wheat lying in the open on the ground, or so that farm storage space being used for wheat could be emptied and thus used for the storage of oats and barley.

Producers should be acquainted with the fact that, if any one of them has an individual farm storage problem where he cannot properly bin wheat left over after existing grain quotas have been delivered, the quota department of the Canadian Wheat Board in Winnipeg is ready to give prompt consideration to requests for the over-delivery wheat.

Such requests should give the name, permit number and delivery point of the producer concerned, and the number of bushels of wheat he needs to deliver over the quota, in order that the balance of his wheat may be properly housed or in order that he may empty farm storage space which could then be used for the proper housing of oats and barley.

Because, as set out above, maximum shipments are needed, it is not possible at this time to authorize over delivery privileges on oats and barley in the same way

Bacterial Wilt Spreads in Alfalfa

BACTERIAL wilt of alfalfa, a disease causing considerable shortening of life of alfalfa stands in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, has made its appearance in the non-irrigated districts. It was found three years ago in the Clover Bar district, east of Edmonton, and this year is present in over half of the fields in that district. The disease also appeared this year in the alfalfa-seed-growing areas near Cherrill, Sangudo and Westlock, says the provincial department of agriculture.

Dr. M. W. Cormack, of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Edmonton, advises that bacterial wilt of alfalfa is favored by abundant moisture. During the abnormal dry season of 1945 it caused little or no damage in fields under observation, but is quite active again this year. Affected plants gradually become stunted, bushy and sometimes yellowed; the stems are shortened and bunched; the leaves are much smaller than normal and tend to curl upward. If the bark of a diseased plant root is pulled back a yellowish coloration or streaking can be seen beneath, in contrast to the creamy white color found in healthy roots. As the disease progresses this discoloration becomes darker and appears as a yellowish

brown ring or spotting in a cross-section cut from the root.

Where bacterial wilt is found in an alfalfa field, certain simple cultural practices may hinder its spread. All young, healthy stands should be cut before the mower is taken into the older diseased ones. Harrowing or discing diseased stands is seldom advisable because it wounds the roots and spreads the bacteria. When an alfalfa field is plowed up because of severe bacterial wilt damage it should not be reseeded to alfalfa until all the old roots which harbor the bacteria are completely decayed.

Winter Wheat Best Yielder in South

Kharhov MC22, winter wheat, has proved a better yielder on dry land than Marquis over a period of 27 years. Yogo and Jones' Fife are also good varieties of hard red winter wheat. This information was given to a large gathering of farmers who attended the annual field day at the Lethbridge experimental farm. Victory still appears to be the best variety of oats for Southern Alberta.

Trebi barley has proven the heaviest yielder, particularly on irrigation. Newal and Prospect are more satisfactory under dry land conditions, where the straw is required for feed.

MORE STOOLING, MORE WHEAT

GEORGES CLAUDE, French inventor now serving a life term for collaborating with the Germans, has devised a method of increasing wheat production. He planted wheat very shallow and when it first sprouted he covered the sprout with earth. When it sprouted again he again covered it. The final result was five or six stalks from a single seed of wheat. The French scientist claims that France and other countries could triple wheat production by following his method of cultivation which prolongs the germination period of the seed - Wheat Pool Budget

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CALL OUT THE OLD BRIGADE

CORN that has been too badly laid to be harvested by a binder or combine has, in many districts, caused a run on scythes; so much so that the demand has often exceeded the supply. Short supply, however, has not been restricted to scythes, but extends to the men who can use them, and many an old hand has been asked to come back to the farm to help, give instructions in the harvesting and tend hand-binding of corn.

When men are seen scything corn without apparent effort and at a uniform speed and rhythm, they are nearly always old men, for scything is an art that has nearly died out.—British Ministry of Agriculture.

**Many Veterans
Now Farmers**

SINCE the Veterans' Land Act began functioning in 1944, 1,574 Alberta veterans have been established as full-time farmers and another 595 on small holdings, reports H. Allam, Alberta superintendent.

Officials have approved the purchase of 1,848 parcels of land in the province amounting to 212,358 acres. Average cost per acre has been \$16.54.

MODERATION *promises a glorious future*

★

Because we are a moderate people, Canada has come through the war with perhaps the least dislocation of any nation actively involved. That is a remarkable tribute both to the overall policies of our Government and to the fundamental wisdom of the Canadian people.

And it holds out a glorious promise for the future.

But to make that promise come true in the days ahead we shall have to continue to live up to our principles of moderation. We shall have to continue to think, act and live—moderately.

To give in to the natural desire for immediate enjoyment of everything and anything presently in short supply can result only in inflation and disaster.

This is not our way.

The House of Seagram suggests that each day's enjoyment be moderate so that the rich promise of Canada's tomorrow can be fulfilled . . . to the full.



Men who Think of Tomorrow

Practice Moderation Today!

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

New Insecticide Destroys Locusts

A new insecticide, "Gammexane", was recently instrumental in halting the worst locust attack ever recorded in Europe. Striking at Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, the insects, related to the Canadian grasshopper, caused amazing havoc. Available insecticides proved useless. Then UNRRA sent an urgent request to Britain for 24 tons of the wonder insecticide. It was flown immediately by transport plane.

The material was sprayed from railway trains and aircraft. Soon the locusts were swarming to the bait and dying in millions. So great were the piles of dead locusts, that roads and railways were blocked.

"Gammexane" is a British wartime discovery, known technically as hexachlorocyclohexane, reports the C-I-L Farm News Letter. It is more than 100 times more toxic than sodium arsenite, and several times as effective as DDT in locust control. The new insecticide, in several formulations, is presently being tested against various kinds of insects in Canada.

Frank Collicutt Sells Willow Springs Ranch

FRANK Collicutt of Crossfield, one of the best known cattle breeders in Canada, has sold his Willow Springs ranch to Ingwal Sundal of Picture Butte for an undisclosed sum. Mr. Collicutt's retirement from ranching was announced several months ago, but the sale was not completed until recently. Mr. Sundal will not take over the property until June 1, 1947.

The deal includes about 2,700 acres of good land west of Crossfield, about 300 head of purebred Herefords, horses, machinery, equipment, ranch buildings, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Collicutt will attend the "Royal" fair at Toronto this fall, may then spend several months in California, and then live in Calgary. But the contract with Mr. Sundal stipulates that a bedroom in the old stone ranch house will be reserved for Mr. Collicutt as long as he lives.

Mr. Collicutt came to Alberta in 1889 from New Brunswick, and purchased his first ranch property in 1898. From 1903 to 1911 he was cattle buyer in northern Alberta for the late Senator P. Burns.

He purchased his first purebred



Herefords in 1911 and augmented the herd several times with the best stock available. He paid \$11,900 for a bull in 1917, \$20,000 for one in 1918. Collicutt Herefords have been at all the big shows and sales in Canada, and have always stood at or near the top of the prize lists.

Mr. Collicutt served for some years as president of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association and has long been active in the affairs of that and the Alberta organization and the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

Farm Forum Resumes Broadcasting Oct. 28

"The Farmer and the Future" is the title of the 1946-47 series of National Farm Radio Forum programs to commence October 28. This farm forum is described as the world's greatest listening group activity. Last year, 1,310 listening groups from coast to coast took part in the forum discussions, and an increased number is expected this season. Orlo Miller, well-known Canadian newspaperman and author, will again act as chairman for all discussion broadcasts. Two or three practical farmers, technical agriculturists or other authorities will be heard on each program with Mr. Miller.

National Farm Radio Forum is a joint project of the CBC, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Subjects for group discussion this year include "Farm Living Standards," "Scientific Agriculture," "Agriculture as a Risky Business," "Farm Organization," "The Relationship of Farm and Industrial Prices and Wages," and "Social Security for the Farmer". The programs will be heard at 9:30 p.m. central standard time, 8:30 p.m. mountain standard time, and 9 p.m. Pacific standard time. The October 28 program will be the first of the series of three broadcasts on "Farm Living Standards."

The Pacific Coast Invites You! go via GREYHOUND FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TO CALIFORNIA

Plan to spend your winter vacation on the Pacific Coast. A myriad vacation pleasures await you in this lovely land where "wintertime" means "playtime."

The Pacific Coast—all the way from verdant British Columbia to sun-bathed California, offers unlimited opportunities for enjoying your best holiday ever. Whether you prefer fishing, hunting, tennis, golf, swimming, boating, hiking, riding or just lazing about, you can fulfil your most cherished vacation plans amid unsurpassed scenery and in perfect weather.

This year, make the beautiful Pacific Coast your holiday rendezvous, where "beauty" and "pleasure" meet to spend the winter.

With the addition of new deluxe coaches to the service, Greyhound offer you increased travel comfort. For complete holiday and travel satisfaction go via Greyhound. You spend less and see more.

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Write to Greyhound Travel Bureau, Southam Building, Calgary, Alberta, for complete information on schedules, fares and travel folders.



Higher Average Prices At Waldo Annual Sale

FEWER in number than the 1945 total of 950, the 427 animals in the fifth annual Waldo auction sale brought a considerably higher average price than a year ago. The sale, held at Elko, B.C., on September 14, was sponsored by Waldo Stock Growers' Association. Entries came from Edgewater, Skookumchuk, Kimberley, Cranbrook and Fernie, but most were from the Grassmer, Waldo and Bynes' Lake area. Most carloads were sold to Alberta points, although several animals also remained in B.C.

Top price was \$12.34 per cwt. for a lot of 17 black cattle; second highest price was \$12 per cwt. for 20 heifer calves.

Quality of the offerings was similar to last year's. The increased prices were credited to general increases in beef values and, to a lesser extent, to the farm delivery strike in Alberta. The reduced entry was the result of clearing of animals in the 1945 sale.

Preliminary grading of animals was done by Wm. McGillivray provincial director of agricultural extension. J. W. Durno of Calgary was auctioneer, assisted by Warren Cooper of Nanton.

HALLMAN RETIRES

E. C. Hallman, supervisor of farmstead planning, Alberta department of agriculture, has retired from the provincial service, it was announced early in September.

Mr. Hallman is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He farmed for a time at Acadia Valley. He was special instructor at the Vermilion School of Agriculture for a time and later was transferred to the Olds school. From 1927 to 1930 he was manager of the Oliver farm of the provincial government. He joined the field crops branch of the provincial department of agriculture in 1930 and was supervisor of junior clubs until 1943. He had been supervisor of farmstead planning for the last three years.

Freedoms and Liberties Are Priceless Heritage

(Continued from page 20)

sponsible for this legislation show a lack of knowledge of the mentality of the Canadian people and ignore the lessons of history. What happened elsewhere? I do not wish to take up too much time—

When the German parliament voluntarily and by its own free will committed suicide by giving absolute governing power to Hitler, what was one of the first things he did? He brought into effect the very principle of this bill. He said "You cannot transfer your funds from Germany." He prohibited imports, and he controlled exports. He got complete control of the economic life of the community. And that was the story in other countries. Look at Russia today. The individual Russian citizen cannot do many of the things that we have been accustomed to do in the past. His freedoms are circumscribed. We do not want that sort of thing here.

My point is that the Canadian people will make a very grave and great mistake if, for the sake of what they think will be a temporary advantage, they squander away their freedoms and liberties. Once these things go it is almost impossible, without revolution itself, to have them restored.

Speaking for myself I can say that I was never clearer in my mind as to what is the right thing to do—and I may modestly say I try to do the right thing—than I am as regards this measure. This measure should be thrown out.

If it is necessary for the government to exercise some control in these monetary matters, it still has the temporary power to do so, and it should not have any power beyond that. I would say that, irrespective of what government happened to be in power. This proposed legislation, combined with the bill which we discussed last week setting up the Canadian Commercial Corporation, would in the event of their being a government sympathetic to the development of the authoritarian idea put it within the power of such a government and its civil servants at Ottawa, to completely shackle the commerce of this country and to interfere absolutely with the fundamental rights of the individual citizen.

Now, honorable senators, let me say at once that I was not brought up in that school. It does not square with my conception of what liberalism means. Liberalism down through the ages has been the great liberating force responsible for every worthwhile achievement in our civilization. When I speak of liberalism it is not in the sense of something that distinguishes the Liberal party from the Conservative party, for today those party labels have little, if any, significance when you probe deep down into the very fundamentals upon which our civilization is based and has developed. It is because I am opposed to anything that undermines the spirit of liberalism, the love of freedom and liberty which is the divine heritage of the individual citizen, that I am opposed to this measure.

In dealing with the bill we have a serious responsibility to discharge. We are the representatives and the servants of the Canadian people. Let us never overlook that fact. In certain places there is a tendency on the part of those who may be elected to public office to think that immediately upon election they are endowed with some peculiar virtue which qualifies them to guide the people. That

is a false and wrong conception of our form of government. We are here not to exercise our will arbitrarily, but as the representatives and servants of the people and responsible to the people, and we have no right either in this House or the other by insidious means to fritter away the freedoms and the liberties that have been our priceless heritage for generations.

Rotation of Grazing Produces Most Feed

YOUNG pasture plants, both grasses and legumes, are more nutritious than plants in the later stages of growth. On the other hand the carrying capacity of a pasture increases with growth. How can these conflicting claims be adjusted to the best advantage? J. E. Birdsall, Alberta Supervisor of Crop Improvement, suggests that a middle path be taken and an attempt made to secure both nutritious pasture and a good supply.

One of the best ways to do this is to adopt a system of rotational grazing. Under such a system the pasture is divided into two or preferably more parts, and each pastured in turn. On dairy farms, the milking cows should go on pasture when the growth is four to six inches high; then when the pasture is partially eaten down the dry stock can be turned in. The use of an electric fence makes such a plan feasible and easy to put into effect.

Grass-legume pastures are increasing in popularity; but in the spring of the year when pastures are leafy and growing fast, care should be taken to prevent bloat. Cattle should be given a full feed of dry hay before going on pasture for the first time. Dry feed and plenty of water should be readily available at all times. Once stock are on pasture it is better to keep them there than to allow them on for limited periods. A hungry animal will over-eat and bloat is much more likely to occur.

If heel flies drive cattle off pastures in the heat of the day, care should be taken that the cattle don't over-eat when they come back to it again. With these precautions, grass-legume mixtures can be pastured with reasonable safety.

Suggestions on suitable mixtures of forage crops are readily available from District Agriculturists. These men, who are acquainted with local conditions, are well qualified to advise on forage crop practices best suited to the region.

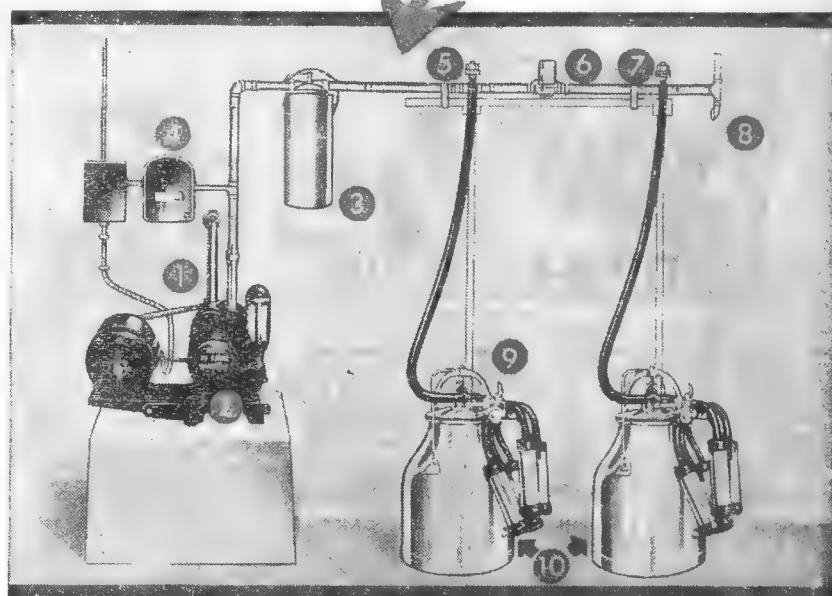
196,000,000 TREES

During the past 45 years the Dominion Government Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan, have supplied a total of 196,000,000 trees, mostly free, for planting on prairie farms. The object in establishing these stations was to provide tree nurseries for supplying farmers in the treeless prairies with seedling trees to develop wind-breaks.

Penicillin cured approximately six out of every seven cows suffering from mastitis, in tests by the Dominion agriculture department under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Mitchell, animal pathologist.

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- 1 Low-speed, long-wearing, self-lubricating rotary vacuum pump—steady, uniform vacuum.
- 2 Master Magnetic Controller times pulsations for all units magnetically—uniform milking speed and action.
- 3 Sanitary Trap protects Pulso-Pump—quickly removable for easy cleaning.
- 4 Speedway Converter supplies magnetic current for pulsation control—no moving parts.
- 5 Auto-Magnetic Stall Cock opens and closes automatically by attaching or removing vacuum hose—self-draining.
- 6 Non-Adjustable Vacuum Controller maintains correct, uniform vacuum for best milking—not too high; not too low.
- 7 Speedway Pulse-Magnet provides positive control of unit's pulsations—simple, dependable, fool-proof.
- 8 Speedway Moisture Drain Valve automatically permits pipe line to drain—prevents contamination.
- 9 Magnetic Speedway Unit with Comfort Teat Cups and stainless steel pail—better, faster, cleaner milking.
- 10 Every De Laval Magnetic Unit milks alike, controlled from Pulso-Pump—no variations in milking.

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POINT DOUGLAS AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

RU-BER-OID DIVISION



Muskat Important

(Continued from page 14)

this business. The government entered their 16 quarter-sections into the scheme without participation in the revenues beyond royalties. The private owners also entered the scheme on a basis of 20% participation in the net proceeds for the duration of the lease.

A management committee was formed, consisting of two representatives from each of the municipalities, one each from the private owners, the representatives of the government and the lessee. The two last-mentioned acted chiefly as technical advisers.

Forty per cent of the gross revenue is paid out to trappers. Capital expenditures and general expenses take about 20 per cent of the remainder, and from the net balance, 20 per cent is paid to the private owners, the balance going into the municipal treasuries.

A year around ranch manager is employed at \$150 per month salary, and expenses. No. 1 stop-loss traps are supplied and charged to the trappers, who are credited with all traps returned at the end of the trapping season. This means that trappers are responsible for all losses. Drying sheds and stretchers are supplied by the ranch. The trappers skin the muskrats and the pelts are collected and delivered to headquarters, where they are stretched and dried by a man employed especially for that purpose. The ranch manager rough-grades and packs the pelts in cotton sacks, which are then sewn up and sealed with a tag detailing the contents. They are then delivered to the ranch secretary, who records the receipts and ships them by express to the Fur Auction in Winnipeg.

A CENSUS of muskrat houses is made in December after the ice is strong enough to carry light trucks or cars. From this a population estimate is made. Steady patrols are maintained by the ranch manager and an assistant to prevent poaching and to control predators. Predator furs—mink, weasels, coyotes and skunks—are taken when the fur is prime, the proceeds of this catch going to the trappers who do the work.

In early March a survey is made by the ranch manager to determine how the rats have wintered. The maximum quota set by the government and the authorized quota set by the management committee are regulated by the ranch manager's report. He is then instructed to hire the necessary number of trappers to take off the crop on the basis of a quota of 240 pelts to each trapper and 290 to each head trapper.

In taking the census the marsh is divided into eight zones, determined in part by topographical features and in part by municipal and private boundaries. The house count is made so that the existing population present on the municipal and private lands can be arrived at. An account is kept of the harvest from each of the municipal and private holdings. Distribution of the net proceeds to each municipality is based on the take from their lands. The same rule applies to the take on private lands.

The crop is trapped by Indians, Metis and white trappers, situated in eight camps which are distributed at strategic points of the marsh. White trappers are usually head trappers, as they have to keep accurate records of the take by each man in his camp.

The quota in individual revenues for each man is equalized for all, excepting that the head trappers are given a higher percentage of the gross revenue.

THE lessee's total investment reached approximately \$20,000 in structures and management in restoring the marsh for water-fowl purposes. They do not receive any of the revenues from the muskrat development, nor any refund of capital expenditures made. Since 1943 they have turned over the management of the marsh and the maintenance of its structures to the muskrat management committee. The only expenses now incurred by the lessee is that of the time and expenses of their representative on this committee. The lands were leased to the lessee tax free and rent free, with the exception of a token payment of \$5 per annum to each municipality.

(Continued on page 42)

Says Silver Fox Best For Small Ranchers

THE average Canadian fox rancher is better off breeding for standard full silver foxes than experimenting with new types. So risky is the business of breeding for platinum types of foxes, accompanied as it is by so much uncertainty as to the regularity of markings in the litter, that it is best carried out by large ranchers who can afford the experiment, says W. M. Ritchie, chief of the fur grading and inspection system, Ottawa.

The production of the platinum type is too risky for this reason—when a rancher uses his best silver females in breeding for platinum and other mutations, he is likely to get a mixed litter. For every true platinum, there will be several off-grade mixtures which will bring him a price far lower than that paid for standard silvers.

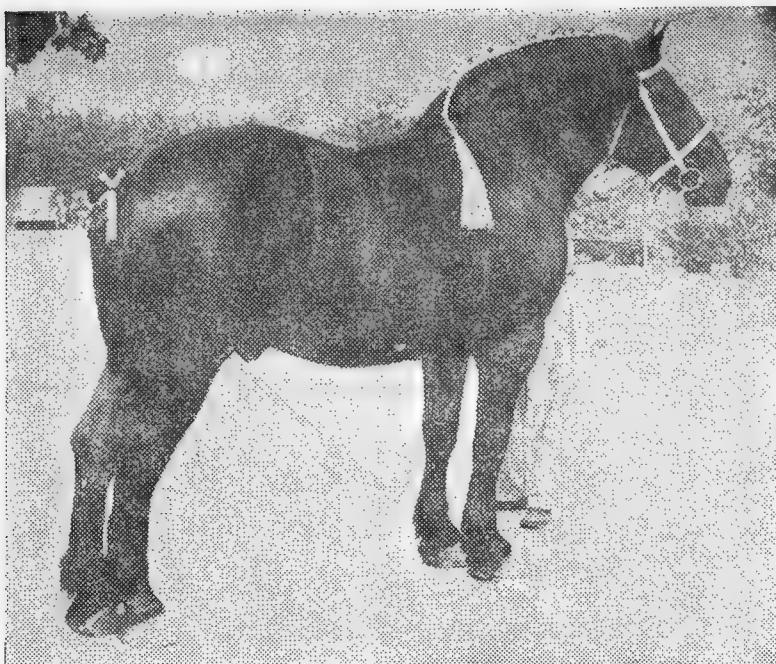
A small rancher breeding his limited number of females for platinum types succeeds in producing only a mixed lot of pelts so irregularly marked that they do not appeal to the buyer. At the same time, the small rancher has lost the use of his females for producing standard silvers by diverting them to produce the rarer types.

Mr. Ritchie, therefore, recommends that small ranchers strive to produce standard silver foxes, grading them up to the full silver coloring and density of fur. "Uniformly good standard silvers", he says, "are the small rancher's best bet."

• • •

TRAINED BEES

At Rothamsted, famous English experimental station, scientists have at last succeeded in inducing honey bees to feed on particular flowers. The bees are confined for awhile and fed on a syrup scented with the plant on which it is desired that they work. On their release the insects go only to the plants for which they have acquired a taste. It is expected that the system will be perfected so the attraction, which now lasts only about a week, will continue for a longer period. As a result, honey production may be increased by getting the bees to feed on high nectar secreting plants which do not attract them at present; and seed production may be increased by getting the bees to work on plants which they would otherwise neglect.



CHOSEN AS THE BEST PERCHERON TYPE

At the National Percheron Show, recently held at Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A., Treavaet, the five-year-old black Percheron stallion owned by the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., was named grand champion. He also was awarded the trophy for being the most nearly ideal Percheron at the show. This grand Dragon-Lael-bred animal stands at the head of the Michigan State College select stud of Percherons and is rated to be as near a perfect specimen of the breed as it would be possible to get.

Provide Finishing Ration To Market 'A' Grade Hogs

Hogs going to market must be properly finished to ensure top grades, highest prices and, consequently, the greatest returns to the producer. While it is true that a poor type hog cannot be finished to give an A grade carcass, it is equally true that many good type hogs are prevented from making A grade carcasses by improper finish.

A good finish can best be obtained by careful feeding of a balanced ration consisting of home-grown farm grains, plus some good supplement. Skim milk, buttermilk or tankage are all excellent supplements.

Hogs that are to be marketed should be put on a finishing ration when they reach about 150 pounds in weight. A finishing ration, made up as follows, has given good results at the experimental station, Swift Current; 6 parts oats, 10 parts barley, 10 parts wheat, plus 5 per cent tankage, 2 per cent ground limestone and 1 per cent salt.

If skim milk or buttermilk is available it can be substituted for the tankage. It should be fed at the rate of 1 pound milk for each pound of the above meal mixture. All grains should be ground to a gritty texture. If the hogs do not have access to green pasture, they should be provided with well cured alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal to supply vitamins A and D which are necessary for good, thrifty growth.

In recent years self-feeding has become quite popular among swine men. This has given excellent results. While the hogs do not make quite as efficient use of their grain, this is compensated for by a lower labor cost. The meal mixture given above lends itself to either self-feeding or hand feeding. If hand feeding is practised, the hogs should be given as much as they will clean up in 20 minutes. In either case, good, clean water should be available at all times.

INVEST IN CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.

Important Dates On The Calendar

- Oct. 7 - 11 — Moose Jaw — feeder show.
- Oct. 16 - 18 — Williams Lake, B.C. — annual Cariboo feeder and fat cattle sale.
- Oct. 17 — Winnipeg — Manitoba Short-horn Club purebred sale.
- Oct. 17 — Yorkton, Sask. — Purebred cattle, sheep and swine sale.
- Oct. 17 - 18 — Melfort, Sask. — Swine and bull sale.
- Oct. 18 — Lethbridge — Irrigation development conference.
- Oct. 21 - 25 — Calgary — Fall livestock show and sales.
- Oct. 22 — Carlyle, Sask. — Southeast Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' purebred sale.
- Oct. 23 - 25 — Brandon — Fall sheep and swine sale.
- Oct. 29 — Lacombe, Alta. — Central Alberta Cattle Breeders' purebred female sale.
- Oct. 29 - Nov. 1 — Edmonton — Fall livestock show and sales.
- Oct. 30 - 31 — Regina — Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' sale.
- Nov. 1 — Regina — Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club purebred females sale.
- Nov. 7 - 8 — Camrose, Alta. — annual sale of purebred bulls and females.
- Nov. 12 - 14 — Calgary — Alberta Fur Breeders' show.
- Nov. 12 - 20 — Toronto — Royal Winter Fair.
- Nov. 30 - Dec. 8 — Chicago — International Grain and Livestock Show.

SHIP GOOD BEEF

Reported to be the heaviest and best beef shipped from Southern Alberta this season, 299 head of steers from Gross Bros.' A7 Ranch were loaded late in September at Lundbreck.

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Control BANG'S DISEASE by CALFHOOD VACCINATION

Farmers wishing to have calves vaccinated for the control of Bang's Disease under the Bang's Disease Control Policy should make application for fall vaccination before October 1, 1946.

Consult the nearest qualified Veterinarian or your District Agriculturist for full information.

HON. D. B. MacMILLAN,
Minister of Agriculture

O. S. LONGMAN,
Deputy Minister

DR. P. R. TALBOT,
Provincial Veterinarian

NEW MIRRORS Made to Order, Any Size or Shape

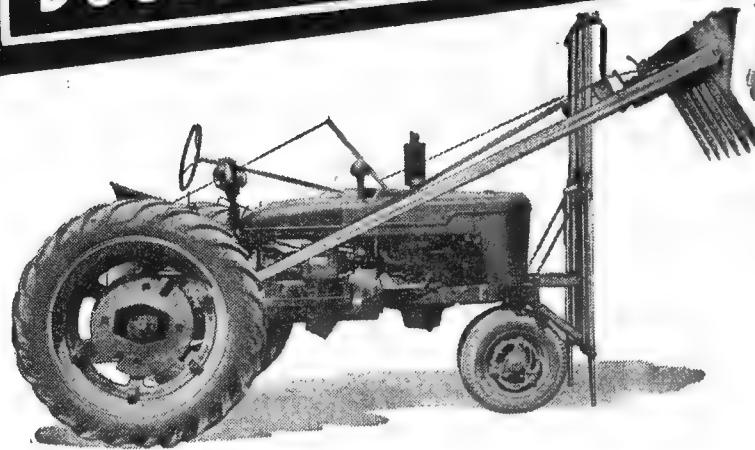
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Milk Subsidy Ended Sept. 30

THE federal government carried out its original decision to abolish on Sept. 30 the producers' subsidy of 55 cents per hundred pounds of milk sold for fluid consumption. The subsidy of 23 cents per cwt. on milk used to manufacture concentrated milk products was discontinued at the same time. It was announced the federal Prices Board would authorize equivalent price increases for evaporated milk, condensed milk and milk powder.

The control of fluid milk prices was returned to the province this past summer. The various provincial boards raised retail milk prices to compensate for the loss of the subsidy and also in some cases to give the producers higher prices to meet increased costs of production. On October 1, therefore, the price to consumers went up from 1½ to 3 cents in

the various provinces. In Alberta, the increase was two cents per quart, making the new price 14 cents per quart in the larger cities.

The new prices were generally four cents a quart higher than at May 31 this year. On that date the consumer subsidy was removed, causing a two-cent increase.

The federal government announced its decision to discontinue the subsidy was based partly on the fact that some increase in the consumer price appeared certain whether or not the subsidy was continued. The 55-cent producer subsidy was equivalent to slightly less than 1½ cents per quart. Hearings by provincial boards had established, however, that many fluid milk producers required an increase above that level in order to stay in business.

Willingdon Area Celebrates Power Line

DESPITE the shortages of line-construction materials, a number of Alberta farms have been connected with power lines this year.

Willingdon farmers, 60 miles northeast of Edmonton, joyfully welcomed electric current to their farms in mid-September. Colorful ceremonies depicted the transition from home life in the district in 1898 — when the first Ukrainian settlers arrived — to the present. Local farmers demonstrated conditions in 1898: washing by hand, ironing by wrapping the damp clothes around large wooden paddles to dry, sweeping with hand-made brooms and lighting the home with tallow candles. Then the actors showed a typical home kitchen in 1925: kerosene lamp, wash tub and scrub-board, sad irons. This gave way to a scene portraying a modern kitchen, illuminated by electricity, with the cleaning done by vacuum cleaner, the washing by electric washer, and the ironing with a gleaming electric iron. A bonfire was then made of scrub boards, kerosene lanterns and other equipment outmoded with the coming of electricity.

The Willingdon district is the fourth rural electrification area in Alberta of Canadian Utilities Company. The sub-station transformer was switched on by W. D. King, department of trade and industry, who is chairman of the Alberta Power Commission. Other visitors included Prof. Andrew Stewart of the University of Alberta and several Canadian Utilities officials from Calgary.

• • •

Strike Reduces Butter, Cheese Output

DECREASES in the production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were recorded in all provinces during August. Alberta shows a decrease of 5.8 per cent for creamery butter and 19.2 per cent for cheddar cheese compared to decreases of 10.6 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively for the Dominion. While the conditions were favorable for milk production fewer cows were milked than during the same period of 1945.

The non-delivery of cream and milk to dairy factories were reflected in serious decreases during September, and if the condition continues it is likely to result in the drying-off of cows, which will affect production for several months.

the various provinces. In Alberta, the increase was two cents per quart, making the new price 14 cents per quart in the larger cities.

The new prices were generally four cents a quart higher than at May 31 this year. On that date the consumer subsidy was removed, causing a two-cent increase.

The federal government announced its decision to discontinue the subsidy was based partly on the fact that some increase in the consumer price appeared certain whether or not the subsidy was continued. The 55-cent producer subsidy was equivalent to slightly less than 1½ cents per quart. Hearings by provincial boards had established, however, that many fluid milk producers required an increase above that level in order to stay in business.

Rescue Wheat Seed Available

GENERAL distribution of "Rescue," the new sawfly resistant wheat, is announced by the Lethbridge Experimental Station. Any bonafide farmer may buy 10 bushels this fall for \$2 per bushel.

However, the Lethbridge authorities say that "results of baking tests will not permit a higher grade than No. 3 Northern. This is a serious defect of the variety but owing to the fact that it is sawfly-resistant the demand for it is great."

The new variety, developed at the Swift Current Experimental Station, was grown this year on 21 farms in Southern Alberta and a "fair amount" is available for general distribution.

Rescue is recommended only for those districts where sawfly has become a problem. It is not desirable in districts where heavy growth is usual as it has a tendency to lodge.

Applications should be sent to nearest grower or to the experimental station at Lethbridge, and will be filed in the order received. The applicant should state his name, post office address, nearest railway station and land location. Applicants will be notified when the seed is available and from which grower they should take delivery. Payments must be made direct to the grower. Growers ask that delivery be taken at the farm if possible.

Following are the 1946 growers:

- ✓ Acadia Valley—W. A. Holden.
- ✓ Bindloss—J. Barnes.
- ✓ Claresholm—D. L. Reynolds.
- ✓ Craigmyle—J. L. Branum.
- ✓ Foremost—C. G. Wolfe.
- ✓ Lomond—E. M. Benson.
- ✓ Drumheller—L. O. Andrew.
- ✓ Nobleford—C. T. Withage.
- ✓ Pincher Creek—E. P. Cyr.
- ✓ Whitlaw—W. N. Babe.
- ✓ Chancellor—J. M. Wheatley.
- ✓ Milk River—Watchler Bros.
- ✓ Cereal—H. Westphal.
- ✓ Carmangay—Alf. Wynn.
- ✓ Brant—D. Ball.
- ✓ New Dayton—W. Page.
- ✓ Barons—A. F. Jacobson.
- ✓ Mossleigh—K. Gillanders.
- ✓ Coaldale—E. Davidson.
- ✓ Vulcan—E. H. Deal.
- ✓ Milo—G. Johnk.

CALGARY ANNUAL FALL LIVESTOCK Show and Sale OCT. 21 to 25, 1946 CATTLE — SHEEP SWINE

147 purebred cattle, 270 registered swine and 656 registered ewes and rams. All finest quality livestock from leading Alberta Breeders.

Write for sale catalogue to J. CHAS. YULE, Secretary of Alberta Livestock Associations CALGARY, ALBERTA

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order Any Size or Shape
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD. M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

AUCTION SALE PUREBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

October 18th, 1946
Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg
at 1:30 p.m.

We are offering by Public Auction 40 head of purebred Shorthorn cattle — 35 cows and heifers and 5 bulls.

15 cows and heifers by KILLEARN DUKE =230846—

12 heifers and 3 bulls by KLAY-MOR ELEMENT =248384—

8 heifers and 2 bulls by NEWTON HOPEFUL =258990—

These cattle are accredited and blood tested, 12 are open heifers, the others are either safe in calf or have calves at foot.

Write for catalogue to GEO. H. JONES, Manager, Richardson Stock Farms, 174 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Every RAT KILLED by RAT-NIP

Saves 100 Lbs.
of Grain per Year

Help yourself . . . help your country . . . help starving millions. Declare WAR on rats at once! There's nothing so easy to use, so quick and deadly as RAT-NIP . . . in growing demand for over 30 years. Rats cannot resist it . . . prefer it to choice foods . . . die quickly. Try Rat-Nip! At drug, hardware and general stores. 35¢

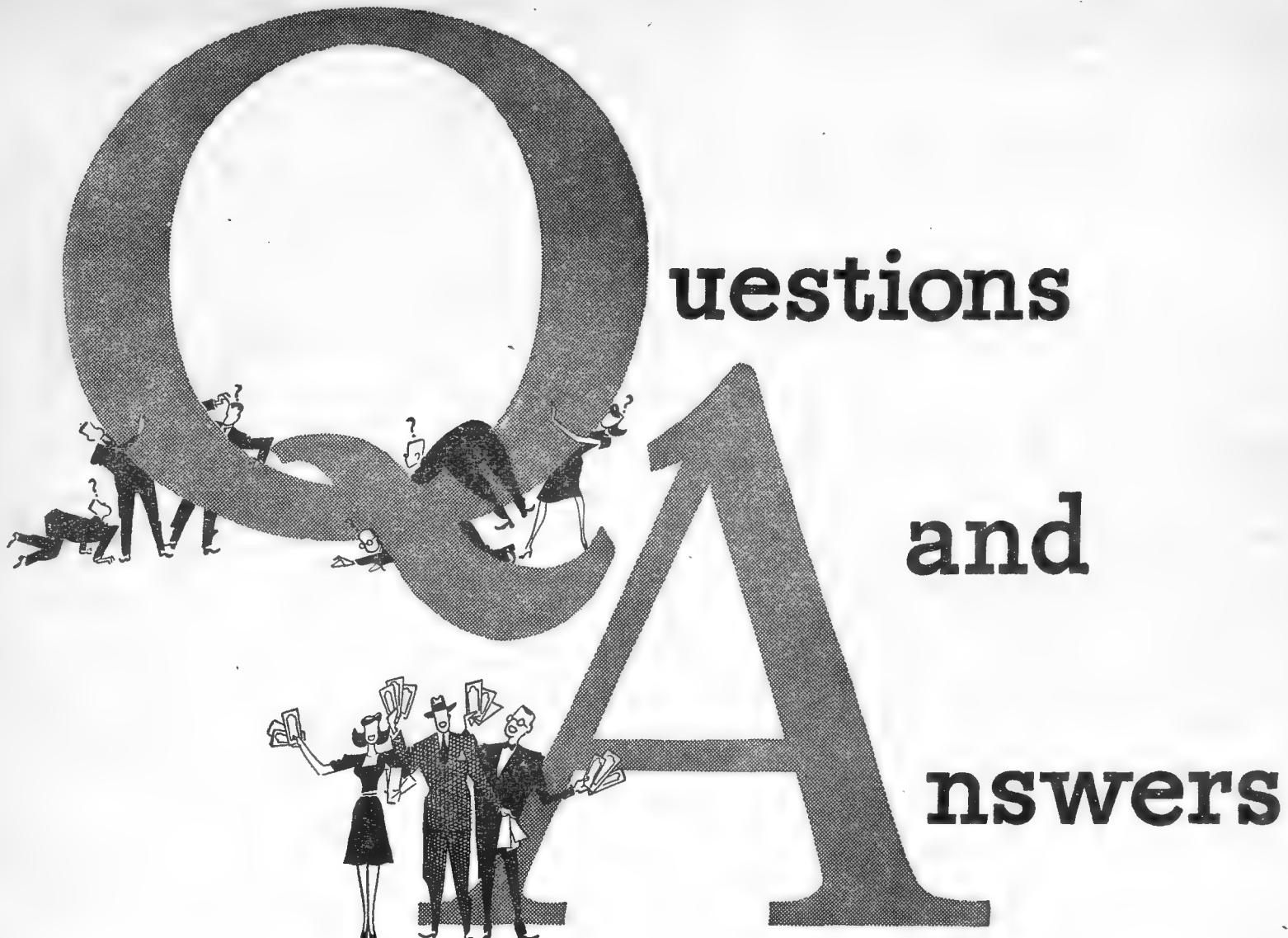
LIQUID VENEER CORP., Ft. Erie North, Ont.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Appliance Co. Ltd., Dept 19-B, 5 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

**GENERAL**

Q *What are Canada Savings Bonds?*
A Canada Savings Bonds are the successor to Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. They are your country's promise to return your money to you at any time and to pay you interest at an attractive rate.

Q *Why are Canada Savings Bonds being offered?*

A Because during the war, millions of Canadians learned the savings habit by buying Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. A recent survey shows that 82% of them want to keep on saving by a similar plan.

Q *Is the Government selling Canada Savings Bonds just to raise money?*

A No. Borrowing needs of the Government can be met by other types of loans. The main purpose of the Canada Savings Bond is to provide Canadians with a convenient way to continue this kind of saving and investment in peacetime.

Q *Is there any limit to the amount of Canada Savings Bonds that one person may hold? If so, why?*

A Yes. There is a limit of \$2,000 for each individual, but each member of a family may hold bonds up to the limit.

Q *What is the price of Canada Savings Bonds?*

A 100%. That is, a \$100 bond costs \$100. If payment is not completed on or before November 15th, 1946, interest will be added to the purchase price.

Q *In what denominations are Canada Savings Bonds available?*

A \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

CASHING OF BONDS

Q *Can I cash my bond at any time before November 1, 1956?*

A Yes, any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will cash your bond immediately at full face value, plus interest at 2 1/4%, upon your identification as the registered holder.

Q *Can Canada Savings Bonds be assigned or transferred?*

A They can be cashed, but not assigned or transferred. This is necessary to prevent any individual from acquiring more than the authorized limit.

INTEREST COUPONS

Q *What interest is paid on Canada Savings Bonds?*

A 2 1/4% — payable yearly on November 1st from 1947 to 1956, by coupon cashable without charge at any branch in Canada of any bank.

Q *Are interest coupons registered?*

A No. They are payable to bearer.

REGISTRATION PROTECTION

Q *Why is it necessary to register Canada Savings Bonds?*

A Registration gives protection in case your bond is lost, stolen or destroyed. It is also the simplest way to ensure that individuals do not hold more than the \$2,000 limit.

Q *In whose name can Canada Savings Bonds be registered?*

A They can be registered only in the name of one individual, adult or minor, up to the amount of the authorized limit.

Q *Can Canada Savings Bonds registered in the name of a child be cashed?*

A Yes. Banks are familiar with the necessary regulations.

Q *Can Canada Savings Bonds be disposed of when registered in the name of a deceased person?*

A Yes, any bank will supply the necessary information.

Q *Can I replace my Canada Savings Bonds, if they are lost, stolen or destroyed?*

A Yes. It is wise, however, to keep Canada Savings Bonds in a safe place, as you would any other valuable documents. In case of loss you should immediately notify the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, of the circumstances.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO BUY

Q *Where can I buy Canada Savings Bonds?*

A At any branch of a bank or from an authorized investment dealer, stock broker, trust or loan company — or through the payroll savings plan if this is in operation at your place of employment.

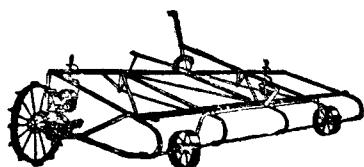
Q *How do I pay for Canada Savings Bonds?*

A In any of the following 3 ways:

1. By payment in full at time of purchase.
2. By monthly instalments through a bank, trust or loan company.
3. By regular deductions from pay, where employers operate the Payroll Savings Plan.

8 out of 10
will buy again

Canada Savings Bonds



For A
Cleaner
Farm . . .

Renn ROTARY ROD WEEDEER

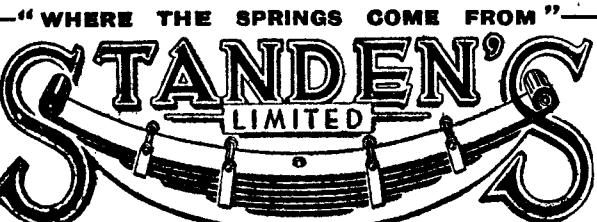
CUTS AT SET DEPTH REGARDLESS
OF EVENNESS OF LAND

Here is the weeder that really gets all the weeds because it cuts at the depth to which it is set even though the land be rough and rocky. There's no skipping nor jumping out of the ground. That's because the independent floating power-wheel drive and the position of the wheels keep the frame on an "even keel" at all times. It's made in all required sizes.

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Spring Manufacturers, Parts, Service.
Order Desk: Phone M 7864
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Office Phone M 7865



Hope of Millions

MILLIONS of starving people in war-ravaged countries are looking with desperate hopefulness towards Canadian farmers, during this period of world-wide emergency. The need is so great that the utmost yield from every foot of cultivated soil is a matter of vital importance.

Now is the time to supplement your own practical experience with that of your experimental farm or agricultural college. This service is yours for the asking, and can be of great help in getting more from your land.

Another service, that of money, is offered by The Bank of Toronto. Our friendly branch managers are ready and willing to make loans to responsible farmers.

WB-46

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

Cattle Bring Good Prices At Community Auctions

COMMUNITY Auction Sales Association Ltd., with head office at Pincher Creek, Alta., is now in the midst of its annual series of cattle auction sales in Southern Alberta. Quality of the offerings is reported good, and buyers and feeders are taking advantage of the sales to obtain supplies of cattle. Prices are holding up well.

Sales scheduled for October, November and December are: Lundbreck, Oct. 3, 24, and 31; Pincher Creek, Oct. 4 and 25, Nov. 1, 2 (calf sale), and 29; High River, Oct. 11 and 12, Dec. 6; Cardston, Oct. 10 and 17, Nov. 8 and 20; Macleod, Oct. 14 (purebred sale) and 18; Nanton, Nov. 22, Dec. 5; Parkhend, Oct. 9, Nov. 7 and 14; Whiskey Gap, Oct. 16, Nov. 6; Clarendon, Nov. 21, Dec. 4.

Following are brief summaries of the sales on which reports had been received at the time this issue went to press:—

LUNDBRECK, SEPT. 5: 500 cattle sold. Odd fat steers sold up to \$13.30 with top carlots at \$13.15. Heifers sold as high as \$12.10; cows, \$11.10, and calves, \$11. Weather conditions restricted attendance, but all offerings sold readily.

PINCHER CREEK, SEPT. 6: 519 head sold. Bad roads prevented bringing in another 200 head which had been listed. Steers sold up to \$13.15, heifers \$12.70, cows \$11.70, calves \$12 and bulls \$8.90. Aggregate sales amounted to over \$53,000.

CARDSTON, SEPT. 12: 320 head sold. This was one of the smallest held by the association and the farm strike was believed responsible. Fat steers brought as high as \$12.90, heifers \$11.30, cows \$9.70 and calves \$12.

MACLEOD: Sale scheduled for Sept. 13 had to be called off owing to the farm strike.

Crop Testing Plan Provides Good Seed

THOUSANDS of farmers last spring sent samples of their seed wheat which they sowed in 1946, and which therefore represents their crops now harvested, to be tested for trueness-to-variety by the "Crop Testing Plan." In almost every district there will be found one or more farmers whose samples were found on test to be equal in trueness-to-variety to Certified, sometimes to Registered seed. These farmers will soon be notified of the classification of their crops. Those, therefore, who have doubts about the trueness-to-variety of their present crops, or who may wish to change over to an entirely new variety, and who need, therefore, to purchase a large quantity of true-to-variety seed for next year, might well enquire if some farmer in their neighborhood has "Crop Testing Plan" "A" stocks. If so, they could certainly purchase a quantity of such good seed at a small premium over the elevator price.

In addition to purchasing a quantity of such "Crop Testing Plan" "A" seed, farmers would be wise to sow also five to ten acres of clean summerfallow to Registered and Certified seed sealed in the sack. This would be a fine money-making investment, for it would provide a good deal of excellent seed at low cost for the following year.

Good Sheep and Swine Listed for Fall Sales

THE fall sheep and swine sales will be held this year at Calgary, October 21 to 26, and Edmonton, October 29 to November 1, inclusive. Indications are that Alberta sheep and swine breeders are taking extra care to bring out superior animals. Competition for top places is expected to be keener than ever. The greater abundance of feed and pasture, as a result of early fall rains, will help in the fitting of show and sale animals.

Farmers who require new sires are urged to patronize these sales. One can learn a great deal about what is going on and what type of animals are most desirable and sought after by the leading breeders and authorities on livestock. Those farmers who cannot attend these sales, should apply for purchase of animals through the Alberta Department of Agriculture under the Sheep and Swine Improvement policies.

Sheep owners should note particularly that good breeding rams will not be available after the sale. Application should be made while there is still time, to the District Agriculturist, or to the Livestock Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

• • •

Export Egg Prices Higher

AGRICULTURE Minister J. G. Gardiner announced September 25 that Canada had just concluded a new contract with Britain calling for higher egg prices. The increase was one cent a dozen for spring eggs and two cents for fall eggs. The contract is for 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs annually for the next two years, plus 7,500 long tons of sugared dried eggs. He said details of a new beef contract with Britain would be announced later.

At the same time the agriculture minister said Canada had agreed to attempt to ship to Britain 2,252,000 boxes of B.C. apples and 300,000 barrels (approximately 900,000 boxes) of Nova Scotia apples plus any further quantity of Nova Scotia apples which may be available. Ontario had entered into a separate agreement to ship 10,000 barrels of apples.

An agreement was being drawn up, he said, for approximately 250,000 cases of canned apples from Nova Scotia and for 80,000 pounds of evaporated apples from B.C. A contract also had been completed for 2,500 tons of raspberry pulp and 500 tons of greengage pulp, all from B.C.

Another contract was for the sale of 374,000 bushels of dried white and yellow whole beans from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and possibly Quebec. Another 560,000 bushels of dried white beans would be shipped from Ontario.

Mr. Gardiner termed the contracts a record since 1939.

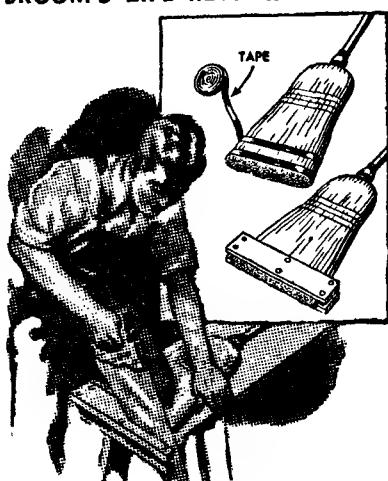
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Early fall tillage this year of stubble fields will be effective in conserving moisture by destroying weed growth and in obtaining better weed control.

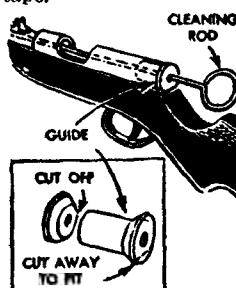
Farm Devices

By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

BROOM'S LIFE REVIVED



If the end of a broom is so worn that it does not sweep well, the straws can be squared by following the three steps outlined. First, wrap two bands of tape close to the bottom with space between them. The tape should not be so tight as to cause binding. Then nail two boards over the tape, one on each side of the bottom. Last, saw the boards longitudinally with a fine-tooth saw and remove the boards and tape.



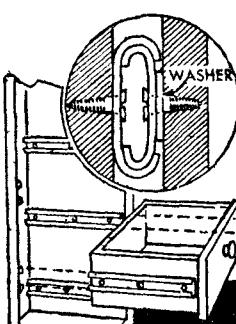
SPOOL GUIDES GUN CLEANING ROD

WHEN cleaning a bolt-action rifle, it is desirable to use a rod guide and stop. One can be made easily from an ordinary silk-thread spool. Remove the flange from one end and taper the body of the spool so that it will fit snugly into the gun. The flange should be in contact with the end of the receiver.

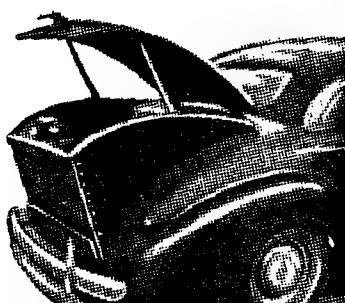
★ ★

ERASER SERVES AS BROOCH GUARD

TO guard against the loss of a brooch or other ornamental pin that does not have a safety clasp, use a pencil eraser. After the pin has been fastened to the garment, the eraser is slipped onto the pin so that it will be between the garment and the clasp when the brooch is closed.



CAR DECK FITTED WITH SIDEWALLS INCREASES LUGGAGE SPACE



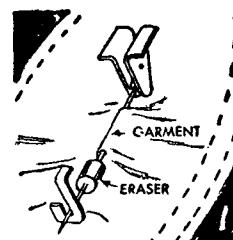
BY making an extension for the rear compartment of his car, one motorist doubled the baggage carrying capacity. The two sides and back of the extension fit inside the compartment and are curved and slanted so that when the lid is down it makes a tight fit. When not in use, the extension can be removed.

KEYHOLE SAW FROM BROKEN HANDSAW



If you have a broken handsaw that is of no further use, it can be converted to a keyhole saw by using the toothed portion. To do this, cut off the blade as indicated by the dotted lines in the upper detail. You can do this easily by first laying off the shape of the keyhole saw on the blade and then cutting it with a cold chisel. Grip the blade in a vise with the line of cut flush with the top of the vise jaws. After the rough cut has been made, smooth it up on a grinding wheel and provide a suitable handle.

★ ★



CURTAIN ROD GUIDES ON DRAWERS

STRAIGHT lengths of flat curtain rod provide good guides for small drawers. The largest half of the rod is screwed to the sides of the cabinet and the other half is fastened to the sides of the drawers with a washer between the rod and the drawer to provide clearance. The rods must be in perfect alignment or the drawer will not slide in and out smoothly.

★ ★

BATTERY CABLE EASILY REPAIRED



If battery cables become frayed or broken, they can be repaired by winding the ends together and wrapping the exposed area with bare copper wire of a medium gauge. Following this, flow solder onto the joint and then wrap with friction tape.

WESTEEL

IS SORRY!

● Because of shortages of material as a result of strikes in the basic steel industries, we are unable to maintain our normal production of fabricated sheet metal products.

Nevertheless, we are exerting every effort to supply as many of our customers' requirements as possible—and hope that by next spring we will have been able to resume delivery of all the wanted Westeel lines in adequate quantity.

Meantime, you are invited to list your requirements for earliest possible fulfillment. ●

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto
Regina Saskatoon Edmonton Calgary Vancouver

BUY NOW---Avoid Advancing Prices

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

18' and 20' GRAIN ELEVATORS, DU-MORE ALL STEEL GRAIN BLOWERS, GRAIN GRINDERS.

Milking Machines Portable Grain Loaders with 1 1/2 h.p. Engines
Range Oil Burners Oil-Burner Heaters
110 & 32 V. Arc Welders Light Plants
Rotary Scrapers Tractor Bulldozers
Post Hole Diggers Manure Loaders
Batteries

Oils and Greases Farm and Home Supplies.

DEALERS WANTED

S. W. CAMERON CO.

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Time to Plan
1947 Chicks by
Building Vigorous
High Grade Hatching
Eggs with

POULTRY BREEDER CONCENTRATE

Wise is the poultryman who plans his chick crop well ahead by providing the laying flock with the proper nourishment to produce HIGH GRADE hatching eggs. MONEY-MAKER Poultry Breeder Concentrate provides all essential ingredients for improving hatchability and building strong healthy chicks before they are hatched.

Order Your Needs from Your Local U.G.G.
Agent or MONEY-MAKER DEALER



Feeds and Concentrates

Farm-Tested Quality Products of

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Over 40 Years in Service to Farmer and Stockman

News Items Of Interest

NINETEEN of the 22 Nazi ring leaders tried on war crimes charges at Nuernberg were found guilty of some or all of the various charges and of these twelve were sentenced to death. The three who were freed by the court were Hjalmar Schacht, former German economics minister and Reichsbank president; Franz von Papen, long-time German diplomat; and Hans Fritsche, one-time deputy propaganda minister.

A proposed plan for settlement of the steel strike in Canada, which began the middle of July, was submitted for ratification to union workers in the plants at Sydney, Sault Ste. Marie, and Hamilton. It was unofficially reported the settlement would be for 18-cents-an-hour wage increases — $\frac{3}{4}$ cents less than the unions' original demands.

General Eisenhower said he agreed with Prime Minister Stalin's view that atomic weapons would not be a decisive factor in the outcome of war. No destructive weapon could be decisive, the General said.

INVEST IN CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.

In Australia, Prime Minister Chifley's Labor government was re-elected with a big majority of the house seats.

The liner Queen Mary set an unofficial Halifax-Southampton speed record of three days, 15 hours and 48 minutes.

At the end of September, Russia renewed demands on Turkey for joint defence of the Dardanelles. Turkey, which had rejected these demands previously, was described as ready to go to war to defend her rights.

James Jackson, Irma, Alta., resigned as vice-president of Alberta Farmers' Union, September 12, owing to ill health.

The Canadian Congress of Labor, at its Toronto convention, in effect re-endorsed the C.C.F. party as the "political arm of labor".

The middle-of-the-road Christian Democratic Union was given the most voting support in each of the American, British and French zones in Germany. Communists won little support in any of these three western-power zones.

Secretary of Commerce, and one-time vice-president, Henry Wallace of the United States was dismissed from the cabinet after attacking U.S. foreign policy. Mr. Wallace's speech was formerly was Liberal.

HATCHERY AT OLDS
F. B. Dunkley, poultry fieldman, has plans prepared for the construction of a \$6,000 hatchery at Olds, Alberta. Equipment will include a Smith incubator of 52,000-egg capacity for chicken eggs, and a Jamesway for turkey eggs.

widely interpreted as advocating "appeasement" of Russia. W. Averell Harriman, U.S. ambassador to Britain, was appointed as the new secretary of commerce.

1946 sales of Massey-Harris farm equipment have set an all-time record, according to James S. Duncan, president. Much of the volume sold in Canada was imported from the United States, he said, and Canada had received a generous portion of the company's total production. He announced that a full line of new tractors, including a small "pony" tractor, will be manufactured in Canada.

Real Caouette, candidate of Union of Electors which is allied with Social Credit, won the Dominion by-election in Pontiac, Quebec. He had approximately 500 more votes than the Liberal candidate, and some 4,000 more than the Progressive Conservative candidate. C.C.F. and Labor-Progressive parties ran a poor third and fourth, respectively. The seat formerly was Liberal.

1946 Sugar Beet Crop Set at 689,000 Tons

CANADA'S first post-war sugar beet crop is estimated by sugar company officials to be 68,400 acres, capable of producing 689,000 tons of sugar. Included in the figure is beet acreage in Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec.

The estimate by provinces was: Alberta, 350,000 tons; Ontario, 210,000 tons; Manitoba, 109,000 tons, and Quebec, 20,000 tons.

Total Canadian sugar output last year was 618,000 tons.

A R.C.A.F. C-47 transport crashed at Estevan, Sask., Sept. 15, causing the death of 21 R.C.A.F. personnel. A crash near Gander, Newfoundland, Sept. 18, of a four-engined Douglas skymaster operated by a Belgian airline caused the death of 27 and injury of the other 17 occupants.

Ford and General Motors have discontinued plans for manufacture of light weight, lower-priced passenger automobiles.

Rev. Thos. W. Jones, D.D., of Montreal, was elected moderator of the United Church of Canada. He succeeded Rt. Rev. J. H. Arnup, Toronto.

W. C. Hitchner, veteran auctioneer of High River, Alta., has quit auctioneering and will concentrate on his implement business.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King relinquished his post of secretary of state for external affairs. Justice Minister St. Laurent took over the position. Norman Robertson, undersecretary of state for external affairs, was appointed Canadian high commissioner to the United Kingdom. L. B. Pearson, Canadian ambassador in Washington, succeeded Mr. Robertson. Hume Wrong, associate under-secretary of state for external affairs, replaced Mr. Pearson as ambassador in Washington.

Attendance at Canada's national parks this year was much higher than in 1945. Waterton Lakes Park in Alberta had 126,708 visitors up to the end of August, compared with 41,585 during the same period last year; Kootenay Park in British Columbia 58,682 compared with 20,371; Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba 140,013 compared with 90,504; and Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan 29,371 against 17,538.

Western farmers may have to wait until 1948 before reasonably large supplies of farm machinery become available, according to Stuart Lee, assistant general manager of the Cockshutt Plow Company.

November 11, Remembrance Day, has been declared a statutory holiday in Canada this year.

NO BUTTER CUT LIKELY

Dominion bureau of statistics recently reported Canada's butter supply had improved, lending support to the belief that the current ration of six ounces per person per week will be maintained through the winter. Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage and dairy factories at September 1 were 68,627,000 pounds, a gain of 10,109,000 pounds over the preceding month and an increase of 873,000 pounds over the stocks held at September 1, 1945.



at our nearest branch!

• It's convenient to buy Canada Savings Bonds at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Buy CANADA SAVINGS BONDS—Your Best Investment—for cash—on a monthly savings plan—or on other suitable terms.

Cashable at full value (plus accrued interest) at any time.

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

The CANADIAN BANK of COMMERCE

*The Bank will make delivery of all Bonds on 15th October,
or as soon thereafter as full payment for them is made.*

Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

(Continued from page 21)

was in Alberta that the Wheat Pool movement was launched, which has subsequently grown until the Pool organizations are dominant in the grain business in Western Canada. It was in Alberta that the C.C.F. movement was organized, and it has since grown to be one of the major political parties in the Dominion. It was in Alberta that the Social Credit movement was launched and swept into power as a provincial government on the promise of a monthly dividend of \$25 for every bona fide adult resident of this sunny province. And now we have the farm strike.

The people of other Canadian provinces are probably amazed over the multiplicity of new ideas emanating from Alberta. More often than not they are very critical over our experiment. But it all makes for interest and excitement. We Alberta people are not "dumb, driven cattle". We like to try out new ideas, even although they may scare the living daylights out of the rest of Canada. We are a volatile people and cannot be suppressed. We live in a high, dry climate, overlooking the rest of the Dominion, and we rejoice in our freedom to do whatever we darn well please.—*Red Deer Advocate*.

IN this country of wide-open and sparsely-settled spaces, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has done well in making radio programs of high quality available to almost all Canadian citizens. Less than five percent of the population of the Dominion are unable

For Independent Radio Stations

to receive these CBC programs. Independent stations have a considerably smaller coverage, as they are restricted by power limitations which do not affect the Corporation. For this reason, power increases on the part of CBC transmitters are not nearly as effective now in gaining wider listener coverage as power increases on the part of the private stations.

In spite of this, the CBC now plans to take over the clear channel wavelengths of three stations—CFCN Calgary, CKY Winnipeg, and CFRB Toronto—and to build new fifty-kilowatt transmitters to use these wavelengths. The three stations affected have all requested permission to keep their own transmitting power to fifty kilowatts.

This procedure could be far more beneficial to Canadian radio; it would give a large number of people who up to now hear only the CBC an alternative choice of program. As well, it will be considerably cheaper for the people of Canada to let private capital pay for the new transmitters, rather than to have the cost come out of public funds, as it will eventually if the CBC builds them. — *The Financial Post*.

THE general public across Canada is growing out of patience with the continued lack of action and the oft-repeated delays caused by the channeling of the permission to do things through some federal board or other. It could be called the priority racket, for that is precisely what it has become. The government acted the other day

RECORD CATTLE PRICE

Wyoming bred, Illinois fed cattle set a new all-time record price on the Sept. 9 market at the Chicago stock yards.

William Deutch, of Polo, Ogle County, sold a carload of choice Hereford steers that brought \$27 per cwt. without sorting—the highest price at which cattle have sold on the open market at Chicago in the history of the Chicago stockyards.

There were 21 head in the drove and they averaged 1,237 pounds each. The per head price was \$333.99 a steer. These cattle were bred by Mrs. Twella Sheeley of Parkman, Wyo. She sold them as feeders last fall on the Chicago market, where Mr. Deutch purchased them at \$15 per cwt. when they averaged 700 pounds per head.

to wipe out federal supervision as to who might buy automobiles, rendered almost non-existent through a variety of circumstances. Will the Dominion go further and free building supplies? Its building controls are not helping anyone, and the delays have become interminable and intolerable. — *Victoria Colonist*.

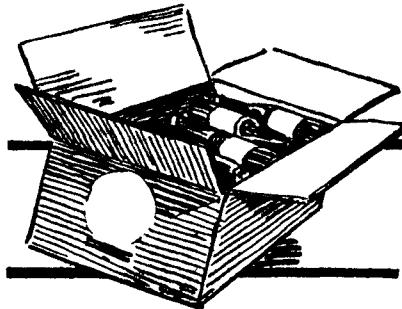
A FEW Canadian farmers know what it costs them in total to produce meats, eggs, milk, grains and vegetables, but no one knows what it costs the average farmer to raise each of the products he sells. The

Canadian Federation of Agriculture has asked for a royal commission to find out what it costs to produce farm products, and how farm costs and income compare with urban costs and income. Until these facts are known no one will be in a position to make an intelligent study of the relative wages and hours of farm and city people.

The truth about relatively low farm earnings will shock urban Canadians and compel radical revision of their notions about how much more exploitation farm people can stand before their inability to consume urban goods backfires and touches off the next depression. The certainty that the facts will be unpleasant medicine should not deter the government from finding them.

There is evidence that farmers as a whole are the depressed class in Canada. What Canada needs to know is how the earnings and hours of a good farmer compare with those of manufacturers, merchants, plumbers, printers, steel and packing house workers, stenographers, garbage collectors and other civil servants, who work from 30 to 48 hours a week.—John Atkins, in *The Scene from Shingwauk Farm*.

YEARS ago farming was a job, a means of livelihood; it was a business. If the job were well done and the elements agreeable, it guaranteed a living, and, possibly, enough to care for the individual in old age. Land was cheap, and in many locations it was available by simply settling on it. Taxes were of no practical consequence; soils were virgin and fertile; insects and pests were negligible; and land values were rising. The increase in land value alone was sufficient to make the pioneer farmer independent in his old age. Today, however, we find an entirely different picture. Farming has changed from a job, or means of livelihood, to a highly specialized, competitive business.—P.E.I.



TURN IN ALL EMPTY BOTTLES

20c PER DOZEN

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Wheat Pool Patronage

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL desires to advise its members that it intends to carry on for the crop year 1946-47 on a co-operative basis paying a patronage dividend in keeping with the principles under which the Pool was formed. The following notice is published to comply with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act which was amended at the last session of the Parliament so as to tax co-operatives.

● "As required by the Income War Tax Act, this will advise our members, as referred to in the said Act as amended, that, in accordance with the terms and conditions and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act as amended, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1947 patronage out of the revenues of the 1947 taxation year or out of such other funds as may be permitted by this Act, and we hereby hold out the prospects of the payment of a patronage dividend to you accordingly."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
Lougheed Building
CALGARY

Clean Out Weeds From Shelterbelt

WITH the harvest completed, shelterbelts should be cultivated before freeze-up. Most farmers need to catch up with the weeds again, after neglecting their windbreaks during the busy harvest season.

Cultivation now will hold what little moisture is left in the soil for the trees and will prevent some of the late weeds from going to seed.

Cleaning the weeds from the outer edges of the tree plantings will also protect the trees from fire, if stubble burning should get out of control.

For windbreaks where weeds are

high, first, disk between the rows. This will knock down and cut up many of the weeds. Next use a one-way disk or plow close to the trees, throwing the dirt into the center of the row. Then after a week or two, cultivate between the rows of trees again.

Farmers' Strike

(Continued from page 3)

the supply of farm products was said to be "normal" at most of the larger centres. At Edmonton, livestock receipts continued light but there was still sufficient beef to supply the city. Eggs, pork and lamb were in short supply in that city. Food supplies, including milk, at some smaller centres were still restricted. Many of the creameries had begun churning and storing eggs, for their customers, with payment to be withheld until after the strike ended. In South Central and Southern Alberta, the food situation continued normal throughout the month. Total deliveries of grain in Alberta were running considerably above those of corresponding dates last year.

At Regina, the proposed layoff of 50 men from Burns' packing house was deferred as Southern Saskatchewan livestock receipts returned to normal on September 23. Province-wide deliveries to Saskatchewan creameries remained at a low ebb.

ALTHOUGH most non-striking farmers in the strike areas attempted no resistance to picketers, this did not hold true in all cases. At Olds, in Central Alberta, picketers were unsuccessful in preventing shipment of livestock. Several instances were reported elsewhere of picketers dumping a farmer's milk, cream or butter on the road or turning loose cattle or hogs. Up to the end of September, there had been a total of some 70 arrests in outbreaks of violence—with several \$50 fines having been imposed. Included in this total were 11 arrests—and there were an additional 20 summonses and five warrants—as a result of mass picketing which prevented a stockbuyer from delivering a large herd of cattle at Beaver Crossing in Northern Alberta near the Saskatchewan boundary. The cattle stamped and the stock buyer's leg was broken.

Some of the farmer co-operatives operating in the northerly part of the province suffered heavy losses as a result of the strike. In mid-September, 33 co-operatives affiliated with the Alberta Federation of Agriculture presented a brief to the A.F.U. offering to set up a special committee which would be willing to act as an intermediary body in settling the strike. This offer was rejected by the A.F.U., which "did not think the time opportune" to follow this proposal.

CONSIDERABLE opposition to the strike was voiced by various farmers' organizations. The board of directors of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, which has an estimated membership of 80,000 through its affiliated organizations, disagreed with the principle of strike action in a statement published elsewhere in this issue. The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, which claims a membership larger than that of the A.F.U., also took a stand against separate strike action, preferring instead "to work in the fullest co-operation with other farm bodies in Canada through the Federation of Agriculture (which) now speaks for 350,000 farm families in Canada." Previously, a convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had also opposed the Alberta strike.

Leaders of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation reiterated their previous stand in opposition to the strike. The Alberta Provincial Milk Producers' Association, representing dairymen who produce fluid milk for consumption in the larger centres, did not support the strike and obtained a promise of police protection for its members who

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A limited supply of these Famous Hammer Mills will be available for delivery by the middle of October. To be sure of getting one, send your order in at once, together with a deposit and one will be reserved for you.

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AVAILABLE
10" and 15"

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Model "45", 15"	\$265.00
Model "45CS", 15" With Cutting Head and Self Feed	\$595.00



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WRITE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS

THE CALGARY FARM MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

507 SECOND STREET EAST

CALGARY, ALBERTA

(Continued on page 35)

The Farm and Ranch **HOUSEWIFE**

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

A Teacher Reminisces

By SARA EMERALD NELSON

"MOTHER, you write the teacher and explain things, will you?" my daughter suggested one day. I started to comply . . . then stopped and declared, "No, you explain it to her yourself . . . I'm through with writing notes to teachers."

They seemed to swoop over me with a rustling sound, all the notes written by myself and other mothers to teachers. It is a pastime of long standing this writing notes and dispatching them via the school children. Some mothers glory in it: to others it is a chore only resorted to when all else fails. But by and large it is viewed by the teaching profession as an abomination . . . almost a racket.

In city schools the practice is not so wide spread. The Parent-Teacher Association provides a legitimate get-together for teachers and mothers. Acquaintanceships develop and occasions arise in which Mrs. Brown or Mrs. Smith can pleasantly talk over Susie's recent hard bout with things mathematical or Mrs. Black can thank Jessie's teacher for helping her to overcome that habit of dragging her feet. Many city mothers have witnessed their entire family's progress through the grades without having to write their teachers any notes at all . . .

• • •

Farmers' Strike

(Continued from page 34)

defied picketers and continued delivering milk (the milk supply in the larger towns and cities thereafter continued satisfactory).

Premier Manning of Alberta termed the strike "ill-advised". He objected to the methods but not to the objectives of the strike. Alberta's Attorney General Maynard promised police protection to prevent unlawful action by either strikers or non-strikers. Edmonton city council — the only large city to take a stand on the matter — expressed "great indignation" at the strike action.

The striking farmers gained varying degrees of support for their action from other quarters. A number of smaller towns and municipalities wired Ottawa urging action on the farmers' demands. The board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool similarly urged action from Ottawa. Agriculture Minister Nollett of Saskatchewan wired Prime Minister King urging immediate consideration of the demands. He earlier described the strike as a result of unsatisfactory conditions which had prevailed for many years. The executive of the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor, the convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor and the provincial executive of the Labor Progressive Party in Manitoba all registered support of the strike.

A cabinet meeting was held in Ottawa September 25, after the return of Agriculture Minister Gardiner and Finance Minister Ilsley. Following this meeting, Mr. Gardiner, in a letter to the strike leaders which is reviewed in this issue, outlined the federal government's position.

Except, of course, those colorless missives of the type, "Please excuse Willie's absence from school on Monday . . .

But in rural schools where often for months on end the mothers may never lay eye on that young lady in whose company their offspring spend five out of seven days each week, they are frequently prompted to write and "tell that young lady a thing or two."

So it was when my own youngster innocently suggested that I write her teacher she opened the floodgates of my memories of the days I reigned in rural classrooms and my days were enlivened by notes authored by the mothers of my pupils.

Some of these letters were inoffensive in their unctuousness. Hospitable invitations to dine at their homes, requests to watch Mary's eyes and move her closer to the front: the suggestion to send Tom home early because of his recent bout with grippe. Such commonplace communications never made a ripple on the surface. Teachers count them as much a part of school routine as chalk dust on a navy blue suit.

But there were others of a different calibre! Oh, very different. These were penned on good stationery, placed in envelopes and sealed! When a teacher saw one of these being conveyed up the aisle she was forewarned to be ready for most anything. The bearer, fully cognizant of the importance of the role he was playing relished it to the hilt. Under cover of their books every eye watched the teacher as she broke the seal and perused the contents. Unless endowed with a poker visage the teacher had been known to flush, pale or assume a tight-lipped or flashing-eye expression when reading.

Some years have elapsed since I was on the receiving end of this mother-to-teacher mail service but there are certain notes I shall never forget. For instance the one that took me to task for the wanton misspelling of her son's name. The name in question was MATTHEW. My Bible and dictionary bore me out that I had spelled it correctly. But the mother said no. It seemed her son had been named after an old uncle (I trust he was wealthy and generous) and he had favored the unique arrangement of MATHEU. The mother was very nice about it but likewise very firm.

It was not only in the spelling of names I erred; my pronunciation was likewise faulty. The name Penelope I had rhymed with antelope instead of breaking it into four syllables. In the cases of Janet, Josephine and Marguerite I had accented the wrong syllable. And then nicknames. Some mothers (and they were within their rights) objected to their use. I did not blame them as a rule but there were

exceptions. For instance the time four of them as John, Johnny, Jack and an ordinary teacher so her child is not Jackie. One of the mothers agreed . . . an ordinary child. Christina is sensible the other three didn't! And so it live, high-strung, hard-to-understand went . . . Now I'm not saying such and (even her mother is a little things are not done but it just was reluctant to admit this) almost a genius!

When this paragon, Christina, isn't delivering pithy passages from her literary mamma she's making impromptu speeches all beginning, "My mother says." Now if there is any trio of words that raises the hair on a teacher's neck it is namely . . . My mother says!

Mentally thumbing over the conglomerated assortment of letters I received from mothers of my erstwhile scholars I unreservedly give first place to that written by the irate mother of Gerty. Her counterpart is seldom encountered in the sanitary classrooms of to-day. She is best explained by the ditty her classmates composed in her honor. It ran:

Gerty, Gerty,
Gosh but she's dirty.

For Gerty, you see, lived in that era when bathing and its desirable attributes were not lauded with the bland frankness of the present. Gerty had

(Continued on page 39)

BAKING TIME
Cut in half!

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Quick-rising as fresh yeast . . . No more overnight baking . . . Gives full-flavoured, finer textured bread every time.

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REX-Quick-Rising Dry Yeast-at Your Grocer's

Help Kidneys If Back Aches

Do you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Backache, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Dizziness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatic Pains, Bladder Weakness, Painful Passages, or feel old and run-down, due to Kidney and Bladder trouble? If so, here is good news: The very first dose of Cystex usually goes right to work helping the Kidneys flush out excess acids and wastes which may have caused your trouble. Trial Offer: To prove what Cystex may do to bring you joyous help from the pains and distress of Kidney and Bladder troubles, get Cystex from your druggist and give it a fair trial with the positive understanding that if you are not satisfied for any reason, you get your money back on return of empty package. So don't suffer another day without trying Cystex.

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Greaseless Suppository Gives Hours of Continuous Medication

Zonitors are very popular among highly intelligent and exacting women who for a long time have wanted a higher standard of antiseptic feminine cleanliness—easier, daintier, more convenient—powerfully germicidal yet harmless.

Thanks to Zonitors—these women no longer use weak, homemade mixtures or overstrong harmful poisons!

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Zonitors are greaseless, stainless, snow white vaginal suppositories. When inserted, they instantly begin to release their powerful germicidal properties and continue to do so for hours! Yet they are safe to most delicate tissues. Non-irritating, non-poisonous!

Zonitors actually destroy offending odor and immediately kill every germ they touch. Of course it's not always possible to contact all the germs in the tract, BUT YOU CAN BE SURE OF THIS! No other germicide kills reachable germs any faster or more thoroughly. Follow easy directions.

IMPORTANT: Zonitors have the advantage of being easily removed by a plain water douche without leaving any greasy, sticky residue.



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TO SCRUB or NOT TO SCRUB?

WASHING the kitchen floor is not the simple job it appears to be. It calls for careful planning, so you will have time to get the floor washed, dried, waxed, and dried again before the children return from school and luncheon must be prepared. If you keep your floor waxed, you'll be surprised to find how clean it looks after a careful sweeping or going-over with the floor attachment of a vacuum cleaner. But sometimes, of course, you must do a more thorough job, says Martha MacLeod, in the *Maritime Farmer*.

Old Methods Give Way

THE old-fashioned method of getting on your hands and knees with a scrubbing brush and a cloth to wipe up the suds is fast giving way to using a mop with a self-wringing device. If the floor is very soiled and needs a brush, use one on a handle, and use your mop to wipe up the water.

There's a trick in using a self-wringing mop that prevents the yarn or strands of cotton from becoming tangled and wound around the mop handle. Here's the right way:

1. Hold the handle in front of you, straight up and down, with left hand on mop-head collar and right hand near top of handle.

2. Draw mop head up the handle, keeping upright position. Mop is then ready to be wrung out.

3. Turn handle to the right. Do not twist mop head.

4. After the mop has been wrung out, hold it vertically over the pail and roll the handle back and forth between the palms of your hands. The mop head will fall into place and be ready for use.

To Wash a Linoleum Floor

NEVER wash a linoleum floor with a streaming mop, for this floods the floor with soiled water, which is difficult to mop up. Moreover, water never should be allowed to get under the floor covering, for it will loosen seams and cause the linoleum to buckle. If the floor is very soiled, add a water-softening cleanser to the soap and water. With the mop wrung out lightly, go over only a small area at a time; wipe dry with a tightly wrung mop. Be careful not to let the mop go against baseboards and furniture legs, as it will smudge them and leave them soiled. Clean corners and baseboards by hand with a cloth wrung out of the washing solution. After washing the floor, allow it to dry thoroughly before applying wax.

Old-Fashioned, But It Works

AFTER the floor has been washed, we think it's a good idea to spread out newspapers to make pathways to the sink, to the back door (or wherever you dispose of the soiled water), as well as to the door leading from the kitchen into the rest of the house. The papers let you do any necessary walking over the floor without tracking it up.

To Wax a Linoleum Floor

LINOUEUM floors may be protected with polish or self-polishing wax, whichever you prefer. In the kitchen, however, where water frequently is spilled, a self-polishing wax is more practical. Also it is easier to apply and requires no polishing. When applying self-polishing wax, use a wax applicator. Usually these are made of yarn or lamb's wool, and have a handle long enough to minimize stooping.

Also, you can apply self-polishing wax with a mop of cellulose sponge.

The wax applicator should be moistened evenly with water. Squeeze it out, so that it does not drip. Then pour a small pool of wax on the linoleum near the corner in which you are going to begin. Dip the applicator into the wax until it is well coated. Remove excess wax by pressing the applicator against the floor once or twice before you begin waxing. Then apply the wax in long, straight strokes, slightly overlapping each stroke as you go. This type of wax must be stroked in one direction. The wax applicator, if moved back and forth, will leave a streaked finish. Let the wax dry for at least twenty minutes. Then it can be buffed with a clean, dry mop or polisher, if a higher gloss is desired. Or, before buffing, a second coat of wax can be applied when the first coat is thoroughly dry. Two coats are excellent if you want the greatest protection. Wash your wax applicator after every use.

How Often Should a Floor Be Waxed?

NO set rule can be applied to all households, because of the difference in family life. If there are small children and perhaps a dog, a kitchen floor gets more than its share of muddy tracks and ground-in soil. Then thorough washing and a complete new application of wax once a week may be needed. In other cases, going over the floor lightly with a mop wrung out of soap and water will take up the soil and leave the wax in good condition to carry through for another week or even longer.

SLIGHTLY dampen the string before tying up mail-bound packages and there is less chance of it working loose in transit because the string shrinks a little as it dries.



The DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

A POET — I can't name him now! — He asked this question anyhow! — "If Winter comes can Spring," said he, "be far behind?" Ah, me! Ah, me! I guess he didn't live round here and that's what makes his thought seem queer. When Winter settles in WE know we have a long, long way to go before we see Spring's tender green transforming the bleak winter scene, with running creeks and budding trees, and Spring-time miracles like these. But, let us give Jack Frost his due, the winter has a nice side too. One gets so many odd jobs done, and young folks have a lot of fun.

So, having no complaint to make, I only point the poet's mistake. The Spring and Summer, and the Fall, seem scarcely any length at all. But Winter, once it's under way, just seems to stay and stay and stay.



What Causes Patchiness or Streaks on Linoleum Floors?

THESE may be caused by layers of self-polishing wax that were not removed entirely by washing. Patchiness shows up particularly in spots that get little wear, while streaks may appear anywhere on the floor and may be due to inferior wax or uneven application.

How Can Black Marks From Rubber Heels Be Taken Off?

BLACK marks can be removed from linoleum by rubbing them with a liquid polish wax (which contains a solvent), or a cleaning fluid, such as the kind used to remove spots from clothing. Some liquid cleaners designed for cleaning painted walls and woodwork also do a good job. If you don't happen to have any of these, the floor can be rubbed lightly with steel wool.

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Send Christmas cards made from your favorite snapshot. — Exclusively yours—beautiful—original—inexpensive. Send negative of family, home, any subject you like. We will make distinguished cards of highest quality. Choice of greeting and design. See your card before you buy. Send us negative of snapshot, this ad and 2c for postage and handling. Your free card and negative returned free immediately. No obligation. Free offer expires Dec. 1.

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ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

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Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

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Are You Overtired



Whether you overwork, worry or expend your energies in the social whirl, the result is the same—chronic fatigue or nervous exhaustion.

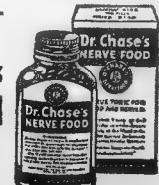
Your nerves and bodily organs are also tired so that digestion fails and you lie awake at nights unable to sleep.

Perhaps there is nothing that can so definitely help you as Dr. Chase's NERVE FOOD. Many people find this to be the case. Why not benefit by their experience.

Ask for the new economy size bottle of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60s—60cts.
180s—\$1.50





Country Diary



NATURE is again at work carpeting the earth with leaves—red, pale greens, yellow, bronze. Says the dictionary in a few terse words: "Indian summer—in America a period of dry, calm weather in late autumn, with hazy atmosphere." I would describe it as a pageant, a riot of rich color, with still, soft air, in which is blended a sharp, spicy tang which only belongs to October. I would enlarge on the last two words of the dictionary's definition somewhat thus: "with morning mists that evaporate rapidly before the sun, leaving everything as if newly washed." The beauty of Indian summer is always new and yet it is aeons old, for the eyes of the dinosaurs on our Alberta plains watched the same miracle.

This October day, bright, not too hot, cool enough but not cold, just the way weather should be for those of us whose minds must be set on last-minute chores! Some of which consist of digging potatoes, carrots, parsnips, "lifting" the turnips—I don't know why Old Country folk keep that term specially for turnips, by the way. Turnips are not such a general favorite as carrots, being often just a last resort, a sort of makeshift, perhaps because carrots are so much prettier, a glamor vegetable as it were. But personally I am partial to turnips, either the smooth small white ones, or the husky rutabagas, and think they should be wedged to carrots in a stew. In fact a stew lacking them misses a fine flavor.

Sometimes October morning mists become drizzling rain, and there may be a few flakes of snow in it. The wind bends and creaks the tall slender poplars and sends the last of the crisped, crinkly leaves fluttering and whirling away. In the dark of night I wonder if the rain is falling again or if the sound that woke me is that of leaves rustling and ruffling past.

I wish some cooped-up apartment dweller could see these rings of mosaics around the poplar trunks in the grove and look with delight on the blue-starred asters making a last heroic stand along the fence; I wish they could hear the excited chatter of the small birds as they make arrangements for their winter sojourn; and listen to the honking of the wedges of wild geese as they travel on their skyways in perfectly ordered formation. I'd like them to smell the tang of red-willow smoke that today gives the same sense of home, just as it did to those to whom the land first belonged, long ago. These are such little things which have nothing to do with the daily routine of making a living, but mean everything in the making of a life. If you stop to think you clearly see in them a pattern of fulfillment and satisfaction.

This year our most beautiful season unfolds its loveliness for many eyes that have longed to see it, from far-off, strange places. May they never again have homesick hearts for their homeland.

• • •

Here's an uncooked salad dressing that uses no fat. Add to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup evaporated milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Blend together with an egg beater.

MANY USES FOR SOUR MILK

HIGH temperature causes milk to sour rapidly. However, the soured product should never be thrown away. The characteristic flavor of sour milk—slightly acid—is good in itself and adds zest to numerous dishes.

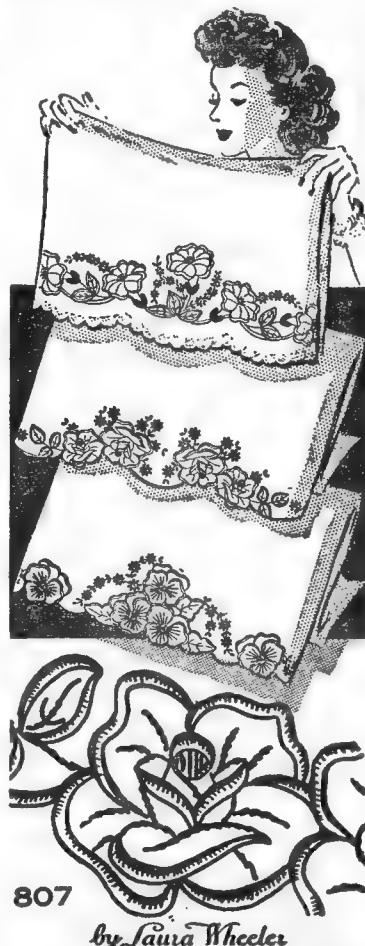
Most important of all, sour milk has the same food value as whole milk, and in an easily digestible form.

Like Little Miss Muffet, many people prefer sour milk served simply, as curds-and-whey or clabber. Then, too, sour milk may be substituted for sweet, cup for cup, in butter cakes and in all quick-breads, but pop-overs. For every cup of really sour milk, use $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of soda. For milk just beginning to sour, use $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of soda for every cup. Soda furnishes leavening power equal to four times its measure of baking powder. If more leavening than this is required in the recipe, make up the remainder with baking powder.

It's better to use too little baking powder than too much, because too much gives your baked product bad flavor, bad odor and a yellow color. Mix the soda with the dry ingredients, not the milk. For, when you combine the soda with the milk, the gas begins to escape immediately. It is this gas that you want to save to help leaven the cake or the quickbread.

• • •

Linen Glamour



807

By Laura Wheeler

Bright or pastel flower borders in pairs may be embroidered two ways. Outline stitch for quick beauty—buttonhole stitch for durability.

Match towels, scarfs or pillowcases with the flower motifs in pairs. Pattern 807 has transfer of 6 motifs averaging $3\frac{1}{4} \times 15$ inches.

Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Needlcraft Department, Calgary, Alta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.



YOU WILL BE PROUD of your clean-smelling, spic-and-span outside closet when you use Gillett's Lye. Just sprinkle in half a tin of Gillett's Lye full-strength and see how quickly... how completely contents and ugly odor vanish.

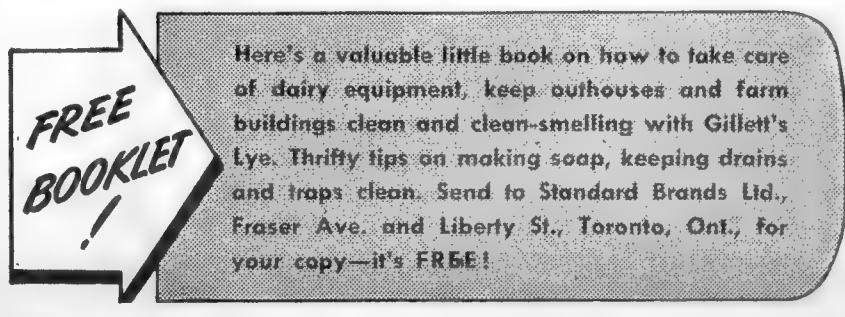
Gillett's Lye is a useful little helper for indoor cleaning, too. Cuts right through stubborn, clogging grease and grime, keeps traps and drains clear and free-running. Gillett's Lye is thrifty—even makes top-notch household soap at less than a cent a bar.

Recommend it to your husband for dairy and barn—it deodorizes and sterilizes. In solution* it makes a truly fine spray and general cleanser. Get Gillett's



Lye today—it does the toughest cleaning jobs quickly...easily...thoroughly.

*Never dissolve lye in hot water. Action of lye itself heats water.



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10 minutes after being dissolved in water, New Fast Rising Royal is ready for action.

New Faster Acting Dry Yeast does away with Overnight Baking and Risks!

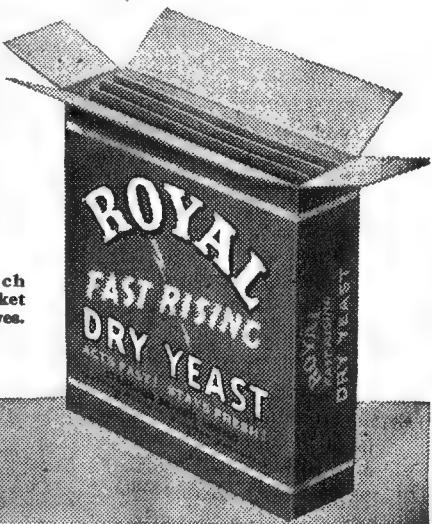
Save time... save trouble... save work! Speedy, new Fast Rising Royal Dry Yeast puts an end to old-fashioned "slow-poke" baking — turns out feather-light, even-textured bread and rolls in a few hours!

No more setting bread the night before when you're tired—no more disappointing failures because dough spoiled when the kitchen got too warm or too cold during the night. New, Fast Rising Royal Dry Yeast lets you finish up your whole baking in "hurry-up" time... during the day, when you

can *watch the dough...* and knead at the right time.

Don't worry about the "keeping" qualities of the New Fast Rising Royal, either. It stays full-strength, dependable on your pantry shelf for weeks.

Speed up your baking—try wonderful New Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. At your grocer's.



4 packets in each carton. Each packet makes 4 large loaves.

Aunt Sal Suggests

October brings Thanksgiving. We give thanks in every way: We're even thankful for these hints

That help us day by day.

If you tie a used rubber jar ring to the string of baby's pull toy, the dear little toddler will thank you with a smile.

Have you still got a pair of wooden embroidery hoops kicking around your house? We've reminded you before that they come in handy for holding goods in place when patching. Now we've discovered we like them when removing a stain to keep the garment firm.

The worst time to plan a meal is when you are not one bit hungry yourself. (That should be added to the proverbs.)

When patching wallpaper, tear (don't cut) a piece the required size and have the edges tissue thin. Then, when pasted on, the patch will go unnoticed. If the wallpaper has faded some... better lay the patch in the sun a few days before applying.

Orange and grapefruit stains should not be treated like most fruit stains... that is the hot water "shock treatment"; rather treat them like grease marks... which means apply lard, roll up for a time then wash in lukewarm water.

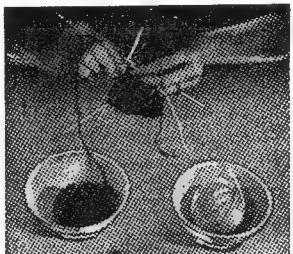
Maybe some mothers won't agree with this, but we affirm that directing the talk around the dinner table is just as important as serving the food!

Don't be indignant if I say that many really good cooks haven't realized that milk (as well as eggs) should be at room temperature before adding to a cake or biscuit batter.

If Dad's old leather club bag has a dull look, why not give it a facial of white of egg and one teaspoonful of turpentine? Rub it in with a flannel rag then finish the treatment with a soft cloth. (You might even convince Dad to take a little trip "when the work's all done this fall.")

Two days before Thanksgiving Day, serve corn meal Johnny cake for supper. Bake plenty so there will be some left... then add that same leftover to the dressing in the turkey. It gives the old-time bread dressing a real dash of glamour!

PREVENTS YARN FROM TANGLING



WHEN knitting with different-color balls of yarn, it is difficult to keep the strands from tangling. If each ball is placed in a bowl, this will not happen.

Prepares Are Smarter

PREPAIRS are smarter than repairs if ready-made clothes need some strengthening with a few well placed stitches.

Check the new garment along seams for dangling threads, along bindings and hems, at the placket, pocket corners and all fastenings, she suggests. On an inexpensive garment restitch a too narrow or loosely-stitched seam. On a better garment, rip out and re-stitch broken, drawn or crooked stitching. If the material frays run a row of stitching near cut edges.

Fasten all dangling thread ends. If binding is sewed too close to the edge, rip it out and move it in a little deeper, being careful not to stretch the edge. Rehem, with blind stitches, an insecurely stitched hem. Strengthen the ends of a placket with extra stitches or a piece of tape. Pocket corners may need some extra stitching.

Raveled or weak buttonholes should be reworked. Fasten snaps or hooks and eyes securely, and resew loose buttons. Underarm shields keep a dress fresh longer and lengthen wear. Collar edges, neck openings, belts and sleeve openings can often be strengthened and made more attractive by a row or two of top-stitching.

Girl's Jumper



9376
SIZES
6-14



That well-dressed look in a charming jumper outfit for girls! Pattern 9376 includes transfer for gay embroidery on cute jumper and hat. Blouse has two sleeve lengths.

Pattern 9376, girls' sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10, jumper and hat, 1 1/4 yards, 54-in.; blouse, 1 yard, 35-in.

Send TWENTY CENTS (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Pattern Department, Calgary, Alberta.

A little addition to many things makes a great big difference. For instance a few drops of olive oil added to hard water will make the soap lather better. A few drops of turpentine will soften hard shoe polish. And here's another hint in this category... but don't laugh at it until you've tried it... a few drops of orange juice will polish patent leather.

And a slight sprinkling of sugar improves the flavor of old potatoes immensely.

Frozen Flight

A Short Story for Bird-Lovers

By CHARLES DORIAN

INDIAN Summer was followed by a sluicing rain which turned to sleet and then to one of the worst blizzards of the season. When the wind settled there was beauty and peace in the limitless expanse of white snow. Billows of it. Festoons of it. Damage and destruction were artfully buried in it. Everything looked clean and lovely.

Dick Baine was a sturdy youth helping out on the man-power shortage driving one of the local milk delivery wagons. Trucks were tied up to help out the gasoline shortage. He had just delivered the noon-hour quota of milk at the Goldhills Cafeteria in their office building. He always made it for lunch and swung onto one of the stools as if he were one of the employees. His identification badge on his cap introduced him to everybody and no one resented his occupying a seat there. They kidded him this day because he was five minutes late. All other deliveries were as much as two hours late.

One of the office girls looking out a window exclaimed: "Wonder what that is on the roof? Looks like a bird."

"It is a bird, a pigeon," confirmed a group of office workers, rushing to the window to have a look.

"It is dead-frozen," speculated someone.

"No, it's moving, but it's stuck in the eavestrough," said the girl who first discovered it. "One foot is frozen to the metal and the poor thing can't get it free. Look! its leg is cut, it has been bleeding and the blood is frozen."

"Poor thing," said another girl, "It is too weak to help itself. Let's get a long pole and go to an upstairs window and see if we can push it free. A ladder wouldn't reach the roof, even if we had a ladder."

Some of the men took a look up, shrugged their shoulders, and muttered something like "It's only a boid," and started back to their jobs.

The only poles available were window raisers. Two of these were tied together and held up through an open window. First one, then another would try, and after shivering would return to warm their hands. They had succeeded in touching the bird, which struggled, fluttered awhile, and then slumped back into its cold perch.

"Wait!" called Dick Baine, from the deep snow in the court below. "Don't do that. You'll only hurt it more."

Dick was dressed for the weather, in heavy tweed trousers, leather windbreaker and leather cap. But he had removed his heavy boots and socks and pushed his way through snow to the corner of the building. Dick was foolishly fond of dogs, cats, and birds.

Someone persisted in trying to poke at the bird with the pole, and Dick spoke again:

"It's foot is frozen in the zinc eave. It will have to be thawed out."

"Maybe you'll blow your breath on it," taunted one of the girls, amid a lot of giggling.

"Maybe I will," he said, taking the taunt good-naturedly.

IT was time to start work, but bosses and employees alike took an anxious interest in what in some places would have been regarded as the un-

important fate of the unfortunate pigeon.

The brickwork on the corner of the building was quoined so that Dick was able to stand on a protruding ledge and grasp another higher up, and in that way climb the steep edge. It was slippery and perilous but he mounted surely and slowly, persisting until he gained the eave and raised himself to the glassy roof. There was nothing on the edge to give him a handhold. The eavestrough was filled with slush which had overflowed and frozen into stalactites of ice. Dick broke off a few of them with a free hand and cleared out a place for a foothold. Sitting there on the smooth slope he unconcernedly reached down with one foot and kicked off more icicles with his bare toes. Thus he inched along the roof's edge until he reached the imprisoned bird. He held his hand over the ice which trapped the injured foot and slowly it melted. He picked up the weakened bird and placed it gently inside his blowsy shirt front, after unbuttoning his windbreaker. He crept back inch by inch and brick by brick until he reached the ground. Spectators held their breath as if it had been a daredevil stunt, and feeling relieved at the stunter's escape let out a roar of applause.

But Dick did not hear it. He slumped into the snow in a collapse. The nervous tension was too much. Someone brought along a doctor, after carrying Dick into the warm hallway of the building. Dick came to with a start and reached into his blouse to feel if the bird were safe.

"It's Nell," he said, simply, as if that explained everything.

"Nell?" queried the doctor.

"Yes, her leg is torn. We'll have to amputate," he said. "It is Nell, champion homing pigeon of all the North, one of Alec McPherson's."

"How would you know it is 'Nell'?" asked the doctor, pardonably.

"Alec lives next door to us. He's been raising homers for the government. He told me last night he expected Nell home from a 400-mile flight at sundown but that the storm delayed her. She must have been frozen to that roof most of the night."

Alec's one-legged pigeon is still champion, and Dick is no mean celebrity, either:

A Teacher Reminiscences

(Continued from page 35)
never heard of that expression Body Odor.

Now Gerty was a pretty child (or would have been had she come in frequent contact with soap and water); she was bright at her studies, well-behaved and obedient. Yet all because of that offending fragrance she wafted, she was a thorn-in-the-flesh to me, her teacher. Finally gentle hints availled nothing, I asked Gerty to stay after school. To soiled and smelly Gerty I

put the question, "Gerty, when did you have your last bath?"

After pondering a bit, Gerty brought forth, "Sometime before the Flu." Fore-stalling any objections on my part she hastily added, "The doctor said I might take cold if I took a bath."

Being very young and very earnest I likely took a too-firm stand on this bathing question as related to Gerty. The upshot of the matter was that I sent the child home . . . for a bath, and told her not to return without the benefit of the same.

Well, Gerty returned that afternoon . . . quite late 'tis true but what a changed Gerty. She actually smelled and looked clean. I noted the transformation with exultation. My exultation was short-lived for in her well-washed hand Gerty carried a letter. And such a letter! It was virtually

the gem of my collection. I regretted my inability to keep it but sad to tell, the same vile odor that had recently emanated from Gerty clung to the paper of the letter.

Gerty's mother wrote in a frank, ruthless fashion. She didn't mince her words . . . nor did she even parboil them . . . she served them raw on the half shell! Garnished with pungent adjectives that are generally written with dashes she let me know she had never taken from her own sister what she had taken from me. That no member of her family has ever been accused of uncleanliness before. That she was of the opinion that Gerty was as clean as I had ever been.

Knowing full well that I could never pen a masterpiece that could stand up and face that outburst I permitted the mother of Gerty to have the last word.

The Quality Tea "SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE

TO DISSOLVE AND
CLEAN AWAY GREASE
IT TAKES
LESS TIME, LESS RUBBING
WITH
Old Dutch Cleanser

Says MRS. G. C. HAMILTON
Member, Home and School Club, TORONTO

Mrs. Hamilton was one of a group of women who witnessed scientific CleanOmeter tests of leading cleansers popular throughout Canada. She reports:

Saves Real Time
and Work!

Especially on greasy surfaces,
Old Dutch Cleanser cleans shin-
ing bright much faster. We
recommend Old Dutch for get-
ting stoves, sinks, bathtubs spar-
kling clean with less
rubbing.

Didn't Scratch At All!

Old Dutch is made with Seismotite. Not
only dissolves grease, but cleans safely.
In special tests Old Dutch was the one
cleanser that didn't scratch at all!



Made in Canada

IRON OUT THAT WRINKLE

If you have deepening lines from your nose to the corners of your mouth, here's a suggestion you may find helpful. When you are stroking on cream, massaging, or patting with

skin freshener, puff out your mouth and cheeks while you work. And do remember, as a matter of habit, to keep the corners of your mouth up.

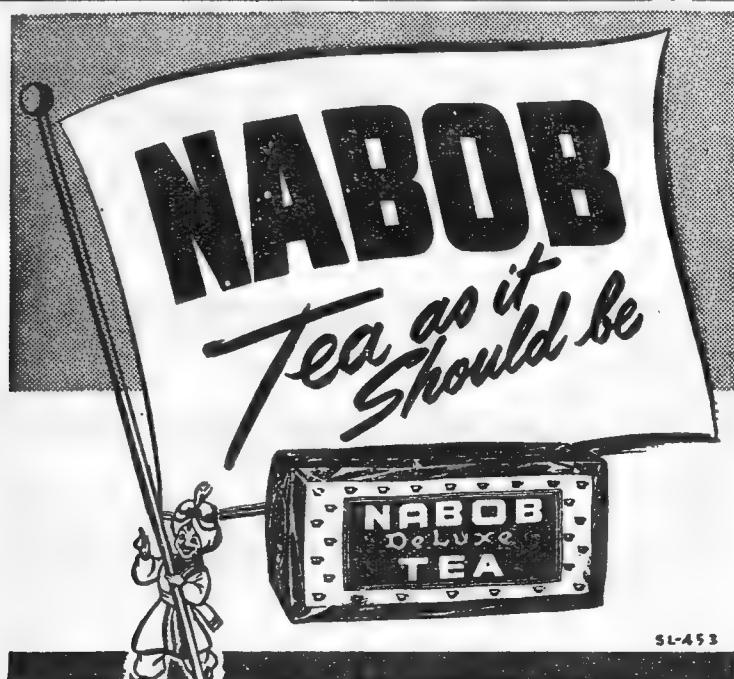
INVEST IN CANADA SAVINGS BONDS.

Quickly Relieves Distress of Sneezy, Stuffy Head Colds

You will like the way a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril promptly, effectively relieve distress of head colds. It soothes irritation, reduces swelling, helps clear cold-clogged nose and makes breathing easier. (NOTE: Also helps prevent many colds from developing if used in time!) Try it! Works just fine! Follow directions in folder.

Special Double-Duty Nose Drops Works Fast Right Where Trouble Is!

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL



SL-453



THE B.C. SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

WARM IT UP . . .

A LITTLE warmth in food preparation can speed up many a household task. The modern home-maker will have better results in the kitchen if she remembers these pointers:

Mashed potatoes are better made with hot milk than they are with cold milk; the hot milk speeds the softening of lumps, makes the potatoes lighter, and keeps them hot.

Hot water is better than cold for rinsing rice, both before and after cooking. Besides keeping the rice hot, it removes the starchy powder from the raw rice, carries off loose starch, and separates the grains of cooked rice.

Dried fruits and dried beans absorb moisture faster in hot water than they do in cold water.

Egg whites whip more quickly if they are at room temperature than if ice-cold.

Ingredients for a cake blend better if all are of the same temperatures as that in the kitchen, rather than if some are cold and some warm. Milk, eggs and fat to be used in a cake, therefore, should be taken out of the ice-box about an hour before mixing.

Breakfast will take less time to prepare if hot rather than cold water is first placed in the coffee pot.

Vegetables cook more quickly, and thereby retain more food value, if the water in kettle is boiling before the vegetables are added.

In sprinkling clothes for ironing,

warm water penetrates and spreads through fabrics faster than cold water. Placing the sprinkled and rolled-up clothes on a warm (not hot) radiator for a short time also helps get the ironing ready in a hurry.

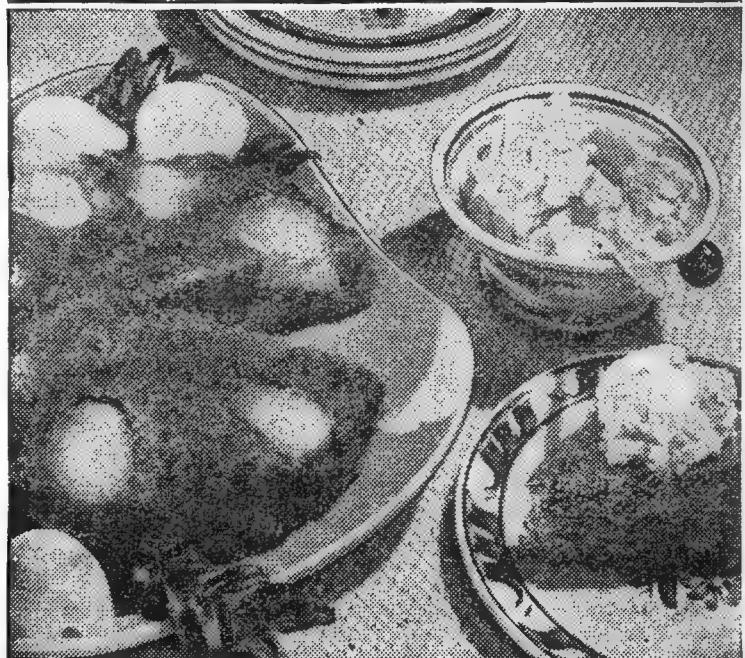
Before rubbing oil into shoes to preserve the leather, have the oil slightly warm and the shoes at room temperature. The leather will absorb the oil faster and better. Set a bottle of furniture polish in warm water a few minutes before using, because warm polish penetrates the pores of the wood faster. Wax goes on floors and other surfaces more easily and smoothly if it is not too cold. Paint also needs to have the chill off to spread smoothly.

For watering house plants, plant scientists advise tepid water instead of cold. Cold water may shock the plant, damage the roots and retard growth. In greenhouses watering is done with slightly warm water for this reason.

Washing machines, electric mixers or other household motors, kept in a cold place, should be brought into a warm room a few hours before using. Otherwise the oil or grease may be too stiff to lubricate properly.

TO clean belt buckles and belts with simulated leather backing, use a soft brush (a fingernail brush is fine) with either soap and water or cleaning fluid.

FOR DESSERT - IT'S PEARS



AN IDEAL dessert for your table is the Fresh Pear Upside-Down Cake. Combining the subtle flavor of pears with sugar'n spice, this dessert adds a delightful newness to your menus.

Serve it hot, and top it with lemon sauce, hard sauce or whipped cream for just the right finishing touch.

FRESH PEAR UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

2 tablespoons butter	1 large fresh pear
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/8 teaspoon nutmeg
2 eggs, separated	1 cup sifted flour
1 cup warm light corn syrup	1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted shortening	1/2 cup cereal bran

Combine butter and sugar in cake pan; cook over low heat until butter melts. Spread evenly over bottom of cake pan. Pare fruit and cut into slices lengthwise. Remove core. Arrange slices in circle in bottom of pan; sprinkle with nutmeg.

Beat egg yolks well; add corn syrup and continue beating. Add flavouring and melted shortening. Stir in sifted dry ingredients and cereal bran. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; fold into batter. Spread over pears. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) about 45 minutes. Turn upside down on plate while hot. Serve with whipped cream or lemon sauce if desired.

Yield: 1 cake (9 inches in diameter).

SELECTED RECIPES

POTATO BISCUITS

2 cups hot riced potatoes
2 tablespoons grated cheese
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour, or
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted pas-
try flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

To the potatoes add the grated cheese, chopped parsley and the well-beaten eggs. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Blend thoroughly with first mixture. Shape into rounds like a biscuit and bake in a hot oven, 425° F., for 15 to 20 minutes. These biscuits are good served with jam or jelly and require no butter. Yield: 18 2-inch biscuits

POTATO CREOLE

4 tablespoons fat
4 cups sliced raw potatoes
1 onion, sliced
2 cups canned tomatoes or tomato
juice
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Melt the fat in a frying pan. Add the potatoes and onion and cook for 10 minutes. Add the tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender and the tomato juice has become thickened by the starchy potatoes. Six servings.

CHEESE RINGS WITH VEGETABLES

1 cup milk
1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 egg
1 1/2 cups cooked macaroni
1 cup cheese, diced
1 tablespoon minced parsley
3 tablespoons melted fat
1 teaspoon minced onion
1/4 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Scald milk, add to bread. Add well-beaten egg and other ingredients. Pour into a greased ring mould. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven 350° F., for 50 minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and fill with hot mixed vegetables, green beans, onions and carrots or white turnips and carrots or vegetable marrow and baby beets. Six servings.

NOTE:—For variety, tomato, cheese or cream sauce may be used with the vegetables.

CARROT CHOWDER

2 tablespoons fat
1 medium onion, minced
2 cups diced raw potato
2 cups diced raw carrot
2 cups boiling water
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon paprika
1/4 teaspoon celery salt
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon fat, melted
2 cups hot milk

Melt fat in soup kettle, add onion and cook 5 minutes without browning. Add potatoes, carrots and water, cook till vegetables are tender, add seasonings. Blend flour with melted fat, add hot milk. Add to vegetables and cook 3 minutes longer or until slightly thickened. Garnish with chopped parsley if desired. Six servings.

BOLOGNA SANDWICH FILLING

1/2 lb. bologna or weiners
1/4 cup chopped pickles
1 tablespoon vinegar from pickles
1/2 cup mayonnaise

1 teaspoon minced onion
1/2 teaspoon spicy meat sauce
1/2 cup ground raw carrots
1/4 cup chopped celery
Grind bologna. Add other ingredients. Mix well. Makes 3 cups filling.

AFTER-SCHOOL CAKE

1 1/2 cups dry bread crumbs
1 1/2 cups flour
Pinch of salt
2 tbsps. shortening
1 cup sugar
2 tbsps. molasses
2 well-beaten eggs
1 tsp. baking soda
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

METHOD: Make crumbs from well-dried white or brown bread, crushed with rolling pin. Mix crumbs and flour, rub in shortening, add sugar, molasses, eggs and sour milk to which soda has been added. Mix well. The mixture will be thinner than ordinary cake mixture on account of crumbs. Turn into greased cake tin and bake in moderate oven 45 minutes. Ice when cool. This recipe provides a good way to use left-over toast.

DOUBLE-BOILER PUDDING

1/2 cup jam or apple sauce
3 tbsps. shortening
3/4 cup and 2 tbsps. flour
1 1/2 tbsps. baking powder
1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/3 cup sugar
1 beaten egg
1/2 cup milk

METHOD: Grease top of double boiler, put in jam and place in bottom of boiler, cream shortening, add sugar, add egg, add dry ingredients alternately with milk, add vanilla. Pour over jam in double boiler, cover tightly and steam 1 1/4 hours, until firm on top. Serve warm with cream or any sauce. Serves 4.

ECONOMY COCOA CAKE

3/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup shortening
1 egg
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk
1 1/2 cups flour
4 tbsps. cocoa
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. soda

METHOD: Cream sugar and shortening. Add egg (beaten) then sour milk to which add soda and stir to dissolve. Then vanilla, stirring in. Now add flour sifted with cocoa and salt. Beat well and bake in moderate oven.

COCOA BREAD PUDDING

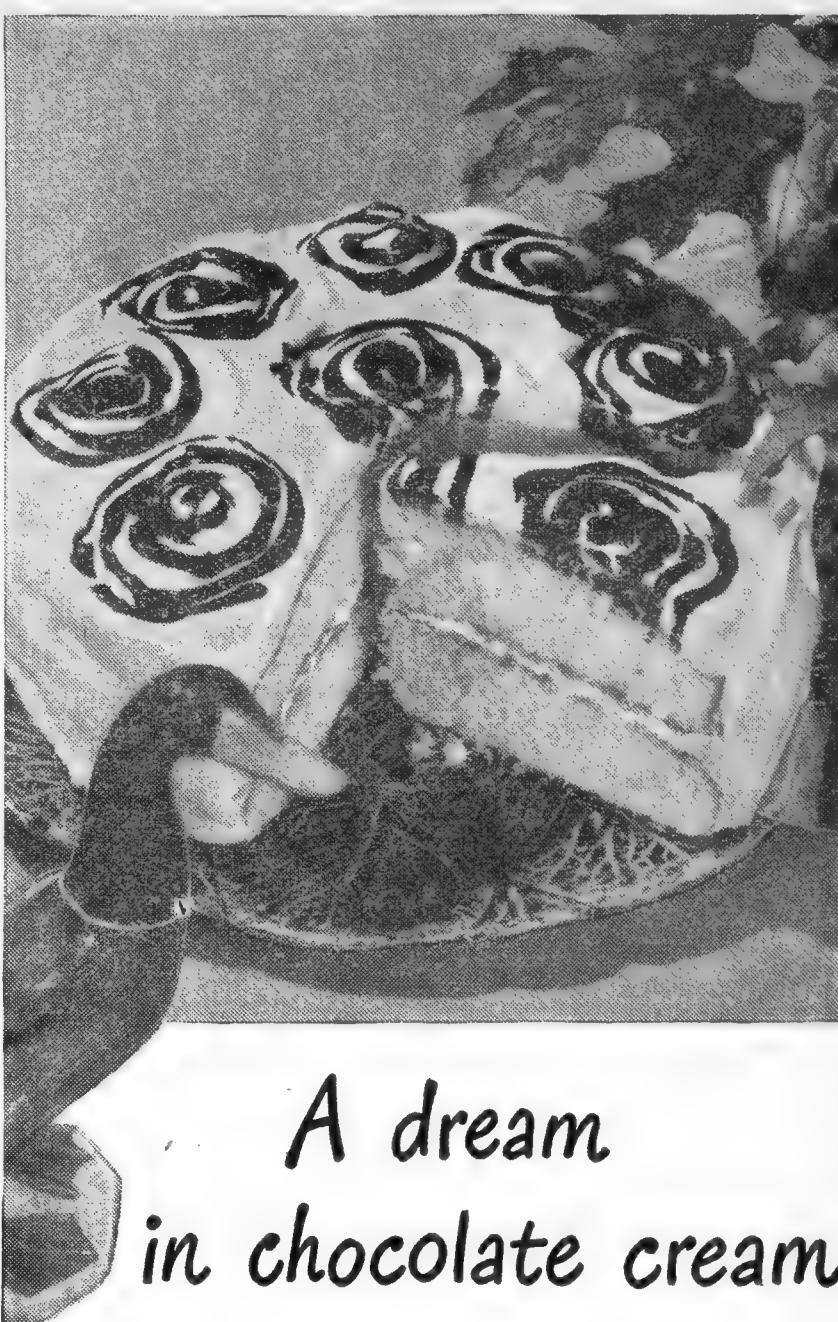
2 slices white bread
2 tbsps. sugar, white or brown
1/2 tsp. salt
2 cups milk
1/2 tsp. vanilla and lemon
1 or 2 eggs
2 tbsps. cocoa

METHOD: Break bread in small pieces, add sugar, salt and part of the milk. Let soak, then beat in eggs and cocoa until bread becomes quite fine. Bake in greased custard cups in pan or hot water, in moderate oven until firm.

Raisins or dates may be added. Serve with whipped cream or make a meringue and put a little on each one. Marshmallows are also nice baked on top. Serves 6.

* * *

RUB a cake of soap inside of the toe and heel of your stockings before wearing and you will postpone the inevitable holes.



A dream
in chocolate cream

light and luscious treat ... made with MAGIC

A creamy white frosting on a dreamy gold cake... lavishly topped with melty rich chocolate! It's Magic's sweet and sumptuous Chocolate Cream Cake—a sure bet for the "favorite dessert" list. No

cake-loving family can resist the delicious flavor, the delicate texture that mark all Magic-baked cakes. 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have depended on Magic. For finer, more economical baking—always use pure, dependable Magic Baking Powder.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

2 c. sifted all-purpose flour	1/2 c. shortening	1/4 c. orange juice
3 tbsps. Magic Baking Powder	1 c. sugar	3 egg yolks
1 tsp. salt	1 tbs. grated orange rind	1/4 c. milk

Melted sweetened chocolate

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat in egg yolks, one at a time. Add orange rind. Add orange juice and milk alternately with flour to creamed mixture. Bake in 2 greased 9" layer pans, in 375° F. oven 25-30 min. Cool 5 min. Remove layers from pans; cool on wire rack. Spread frosting between and on top and sides of cake. Pour slightly sweetened melted chocolate over the top.

Fluffy Frosting: Add 1/4 tsp. salt to 3 egg whites (sieved from cake) and 3/4 cup sugar. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly with egg beater, 7 min., or until icing stands in peaks.





THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

TURKEY AND POULTRY PRICES

In the past, farmers have marketed too many turkeys in the early fall, with a consequent scarcity at Christmas. To correct this, the maximum wholesale prices for turkeys now will apply throughout the entire year and will be at a level one and one-quarter cents below the highest seasonal ceiling previously in effect.

Effective September 3, maximum wholesale prices for Grade A turkeys in all zones will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound higher than those in effect in the November-December 1945 packing period. In 1945, these prices varied between 35 cents and 39 cents per pound according to zone. Special Grade will be one cent over the maximum price for the young Grade A, but B Grade and C Grade turkeys will be two and five cents respectively below the maximum price for the young Grade A. Old hens and old toms will be three and four cents under the maximum price for young hens and young toms of the corresponding grade.

There is also a revision of maximum prices for roaster and fryer types of chickens of all grades, and there will be a lessening of the former annual packing period reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound effective in stages over a period of three months.

Grades are established under the Federal Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

LINSEED OIL

A recent increase in the price of linseed oil from 71 cents to \$1.27 a gallon comes partly as a result of the removal of subsidies, and partly as a result of the recent rise in the price of flax from \$2.75 to \$3.25 a bushel for the 1946 crop. There is, however, no increase in the price of flax seed meal which remains at the present basic level of \$40.00 a ton. Nor will the increase affect the prices of paint and varnish.

On August 1, the Canadian Wheat Board price of flax seed to the crushers was increased from \$1.64 to \$2.75 per bushel, thus partially removing subsidy payments.

FISH MEAL AND MIXED FEED COSTS

By a recently issued Order (A-2066) the wholesale carlot price at which a manufacturer or broker may sell fish meal, ground and packed in new burlap or cotton bags, has been increased to \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ per unit of protein per ton, with no allowance for fraction of such unit. The price is to be f.o.b. primary railway shipping point.

However, a person who manufactures mixed feeds of which fish meal is a component part shall, in establishing the cost price of the mixed feeds, include a charge for fish meal of only \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per unit of protein per ton. There is no change with respect to the animal products or linseed oil content.

CONDITIONAL SALES OF FLOUR

The suspension on September 1 of an Order, which reduced the amount of wheat released for human consumption 10 per cent below the 1945 consumption level, should result in more flour for distribution. In the period of curtailment, conditional sales of flour through feed merchants almost entirely ceased. However, as conditional sales are still prohibited by the Prices Board, a person is asked to report to his nearest Board office any evidence of such sales, which could lead to prosecutions.

LOST AND FOUND RATION BOOKS

Take care of your ration book. Put your telephone number on the front cover. Keep a record of your serial number somewhere else for reference. If your book is lost, notify your nearest Local Ration Board. Before you are issued a new ration book you will have to make a sworn statement. Your book cannot be replaced for 28 days but, in the meantime, arrangements are made to issue you a temporary ration card. If your book is not found in the 28 days, and the Board is satisfied there is no hope of finding it, a new book will be issued.

There are serious penalties for using a ration book to which one is not entitled. If you find a ration book and cannot locate the owner, turn it in immediately to your Local Ration Board or a Branch Office of the Ration Administration.

TEMPORARY RATION CARDS

"BEAVER" design RB-75 coupons (i.e., unnumbered butter, sugar and meat coupons issued for transient labour) are expiring on Thursday, October 31. Farmers, and other persons (other than members of the Armed Forces), who have been issued these coupons, can have such coupons replaced with "BUFFALO" design coupons by applying to their Local Ration Board. "BEAVER" design RB-173 Evaporated Milk Coupons will be invalidated December 31, 1946, and replaced with those of "BUFFALO" design. No "BEAVER" coupons of either of these numbers have been issued since September 30.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
October 3.....	B-27	M-53	—
October 10.....	B-28	M-54	—
October 17.....	—	M-55	S-31 and S-32
October 24.....	B-29	M-56	—
October 31.....	B-30	M-57	—

NOTE.—In Ration Book No. 5, coupons still valid are Butter Coupons R-18 to R-21, Meat Coupons Q-1 to Q-4, and Sugar-Preserves Coupons S-1 to S-25. These coupons will remain valid until further notice.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Muskrat Important

(Continued from page 26)

The following table gives a fairly concise picture covering the recent brief but rather illuminating history of the marsh, and what it has produced since the restoration has taken place.

	House count.	Population estimate.	Maximum quota.	Author-ized quota.	Actual catch.	Total gross revenue.
1938		50				
1941	37	180				
1942	549	2,745	700	700	700	\$ 1,442
1943	1,649	9,894	5,000	5,000	3,340	10,071
1944	4,064	24,384	13,500	11,500	10,693	22,102
1945	4,479	26,894	15,000	10,000	10,057	25,142

POPULATION of the muskrats is out with proportionate returns on estimated on a conversion figure of five rats per house, to which is added 20 per cent for bank rats. The latter is an arbitrary estimate based on environment and experience. The maximum quota is set by the government on the basis of the house count, the authorized quota being determined on last information being received on marsh conditions which is supplied by the ranch manager. The final returns for 1945 are not yet in. The first sale — 6,380 pelts — averaged \$2.78 each. The figure given under the heading of total gross revenue is based on an average of \$2.50 each. The report presented by the above table is not intended to indicate that regulated production from the marsh has yet reached its peak.

This history of The Big Grass Marsh in Manitoba has been given in

It is an enterprise which can successfully be carried out in a small way in conjunction with other farming, or on a larger scale it can become specialized as a full-time occupation. In either case the undertaking must of necessity be carried out on an orderly basis, partly to insure conservation of the muskrat and partly to establish the permanence of the industry so that annual revenues may be obtained. Information dealing with the carrying out of such an undertaking will be sent on application to the Fish and Game Commissioner of the Alberta Government, Edmonton.

6,577 Pheasants Distributed in Alberta

DISTRIBUTED by the provincial government in conjunction with Alberta Fish and Game Association, 5,542 pheasant chicks from eight to ten weeks old were let loose in Alberta this year, at places as far north as the Peace and Athabasca rivers and south to the border. This was the largest number of pheasants of that age ever placed out in the province.

In addition 1,035 day-old chicks were divided among Saskatchewan Fish and Game Association and the Cypress Hills forest ranger, for raising until they were ready to be turned loose.

These 6,577 pheasants were the survivors of 7,120 chicks hatched at the Brooks game rearing farm. Few casualties were reported in the shipping. For the first time in several years, no pheasant eggs were sent to groups or individuals for setting and hatching.

First 75 ringneck pheasants brought into Alberta were planted in the Midnapore district near Calgary in 1908. In 1911 another 75 cocks and 50 hens were brought from Pennsylvania and distributed around Rosebud Creek. By 1913, pheasants were so numerous that the government granted permission to residents of Bragg Creek district, about 30 miles west of Midnapore, to reduce the number of cocks found in the area.

Calgary Fish and Game Association obtained 600 pheasants in Oregon in 1927, and a short time later distributed an additional 1,800, and the late A. E. Cross of Calgary also put out several of the birds about that time. Pheasants were introduced to Southern Alberta in 1929, when the Medicine Hat association brought \$400 worth of the birds to the Cypress Hills area. For the past several years, pheasants have been introduced year by year to various parts of the province by D.D.T. according to directions interested sportsmen. The pheasant help materially in fly control.

Saskatchewan Sets Up 24 Trapping Areas

TWENTY-FOUR areas have been established to date under the northern Saskatchewan fur conservation plan and in most of these sections a five-man representative council, which will direct trapping operations, has been elected, according to a recent announcement by Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps.

W. Tunstead and H. Paul, resources department representatives, are working under the direction of E. L. Poynier, game commissioner, on further organization and are completing lists of trappers entitled to trap in each area. This year, each licence will bear the trapper's name and area number as a safeguard against trespassing in another section, said Mr. Phelps.

The conservation areas organized to date are: Candle Lake, Paddockwood, Bear Hills, Montreal Lake, Pipestone, Little Hills, Sucker River, Churchill-Foster Lakes, Stanley, Southend-Reindeer, Snake Lake, Beauval, Canoe Lake, Ile-a-la-Crosse, Buffalo Narrows, Patunauk, Clear Lake, Cree Lake, La Loche, Emma Lake, South Camsell, Caribou, and Stony Rapids.

KILL THE FLIES

Tape worms have been found in many young turkeys lately. The common fly is the intermediate host for this parasite and control measures should be put into effect to eliminate the fly. Clean up the manure piles and other breeding places. The use of D.D.T. according to directions will interested sportsmen. The pheasant help materially in fly control.

Insulate Farm Buildings For Health And Economy

MOST farmers are familiar with many insulating materials such as air spaces, straw, seed hulls, manure, sawdust and others. Some of these products are used to protect water-pipes or to keep buildings as warm as possible. It is not uncommon to bank straw or manure around buildings so that little air circulation occurs under the floors. In this way floors are kept warmer. It may be desirable to keep heat out of a building. The ice house is an example, and sawdust is used to prevent the heat melt the ice stored for summer use.

In recent years more attention has been paid to the insulating of buildings, both homes and animal shelters. Homes are usually insulated to make them more comfortable in winter. Not only is the family more comfortable, but the cost is much less to heat an insulated house and an insulated house is more easily kept cool during summer.

Livestock buildings are seldom heated since animal heat is relied upon to keep the building comfortable. Such buildings should be insulated to conserve this natural heat as much as possible. Concrete floors will be warmer if they are built over a cinder fill. Cinders have a greater insulating value than gravel, stone or the earth over which a concrete floor is often poured.

THE walls of frame buildings may be filled with insulating materials such as planer shavings, sunflower seed hulls, or some of the commercial insulating materials such as vermiculite or mineral wool. The space between the joists of the ceiling may be partially filled with these, or the loft may be filled with hay or straw, which insulates very well.

If moisture finds its way into the insulation in walls or ceilings, trouble from condensation may be expected and sills and studs may start decaying. To prevent water vapor passing through to the cold outer layers of the insulation, a vapor-proof material should be used on the warm side of the wall. Two coats of an oil paint will give fairly good results. Better results will be obtained if vapor-proof paper is used. This specially prepared paper can be obtained from most lumber dealers.

Insulated buildings (if all doors and windows are made weatherproof) will contribute to the health and comfort of the animals which are kept in them. Furthermore, in a tight, well insulated building one can install satisfactory and properly controlled ventilation. This is impossible in an uninsulated drafty structure. If livestock or poultry are to be profitable, then their health should be safeguarded by properly built, well insulated buildings.

OLD buildings may be insulated and made weather-proof. The space between the studs of frame buildings may be filled with shavings or mineral wool by removing a board near the ceiling or under the eaves. In some cases mineral wool is blown in with an engine-driven blower. If a blower is used only a small hole is needed between the studs.

Stone, concrete, brick, or frame walls may be insulated with fibreboards. If desired, these boards may be plastered with ordinary plaster or

with a Portland cement plaster. This would be particularly suitable in dairy barns, milk houses and other places where sanitation is very important.

Warm Floors Important In Heating of Home

WARM floors have long been considered by heating engineers as one of the most important factors in keeping the home comfortably heated. Cold feet will quickly lead to general body discomfort and can be the cause of common colds. Warm floors are especially desirable in a home in which there are children because the floor is so often the place where they play.

To provide this essential home heating feature for homes in the country as well as in town, a Canadian manufacturer has placed on the market this fall a new type of oil space heater that provides warm air circulation at floor level at all times that the heater is in operation. This Coleman Oil Heater is designed to move the heat—and to put the maximum amount of heat into the home by eliminating waste heat up the chimney. The "heat flow" design of the streamlined cabinet of this oil heater permits circulation of an extra large volume of warmed air. This oil heater is said to provide a complete circulation of freshly-warmed air three to five times an hour.

Rubber Firm Honors Veteran Employees

In Grandby, Quebec, last month, 23 employees of the Miner Rubber Company received long service certificates making them members of the company's 20-year Club. This makes a total of 309 employees who have become members since the club was inaugurated in 1929.

W. H. Miner, President of the company, expressed the appreciation of the management for their loyal and faithful service. Each new member was presented with an engraved gold watch by T. Y. O'Neill, general manager, and a cheque for \$500 by J. C. Bouskill, treasurer of the company.

New Insecticide May Excel DDT

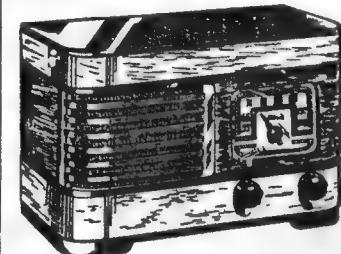
THE American Navy has developed an insecticide said to be twice as good as anything tested in temperate zones. It is a liquid, which has been named NMRI-448. The solution has destroyed mosquitoes, houseflies, sand flies, chiggers, bed bugs and silver fish.

Advantages of the 448 spray over DDT: it does not irritate the skin and is less toxic (DDT may lead to poisoning); it kills faster; it repels insects for a long period. It apparently is not on the market yet in Canada, but probably will be soon.

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Minister of Education.

J. FOWLER,
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B. J. Whitbread Moved

To Edmonton Area

BERT J. WHITBREAD, district agriculturist at Calgary for 7½ years, has been appointed to a similar position at Edmonton. He succeeds F. H. Newcombe who was appointed supervisor of district agriculturists last July.

Mr. Whitbread, born in England in 1894, came with his family to the Lloydminster district in 1905 and entered University of Alberta in 1913. He graduated with the B.S.A. degree in 1917, and the next year joined the staff of Vermilion School of Agriculture, where he was an instructor until 1923. He joined the district agriculturist service in 1923, and was at Claresholm and Stettler before coming to Calgary in 1939. He is well known as one of the ablest district agriculturists in the province.

Calgary's new district agriculturist is C. Graham Anderson, who was transferred from Claresholm where he had served in the same capacity for 16 months. Following his graduation from Saskatchewan University in 1924, he was employed with United Grain Growers for a time, and then with both Dominion and provincial governments on grazing land work. He served in the R.C.A.F. during the war.



B. J. WHITEBREAD



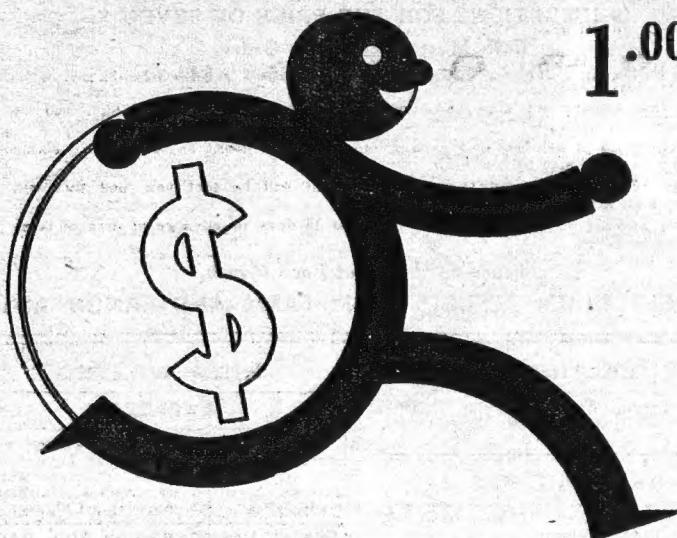
GRAHAM ANDERSON

BUTTER OUTPUT DOWN

SASKATCHEWAN'S output of creamery butter for August amounted to 4,740,706 pounds, compared with 5,262,489 pounds in August, 1945, a decrease of 521,783 pounds or 9.9 per cent. The make for the eight-month period, January 1 to August 31, 1946, totals 28,277,553 pounds, a decrease of three million pounds or 9.7 per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year.

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In the interests of our readers we are advising that when approached by a subscription salesman, you examine his credentials and make sure he is a fully cred'ed salesman. We have received numerous complaints from subscribers, of men who claim employment with this publication, but have no official credentials from this office. They are not agents in our employ and readers are asked that when asked to renew or take out a subscription, to check all credentials. We cannot be held responsible for subscriptions taken by an unauthorized agent. All our agents carry a yellow card signed by an official of the Farm and Ranch Review.

M. HOLMES, Circulation Dept., Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta

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FARMERS, PEDDLERS. We pay cash 80c per pound for clean horse tail hair combings. We also pay freight charges. Write us what you have to offer. Eddie Simoneau, 3501 De Bullion St., Montreal, P.Q.

Wit of the World

A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle.

After a careful examination the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken. How you managed to get around at all is a mystery. Why didn't you come to me before?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say anything is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."

• • •

"I've called for a parcel addressed to Mr. Smith," the man announced in the village post office.

"Oh, 'ave 'ee," replied the postmaster. "But how do OI know 'ee are Mr. Smith?"

"Why, have a look at this," the man answered, taking out a photograph of himself. "That looks like me, doesn't it?"

"Ah, so it do," answered the postmaster, and handed over the parcel.

• • •

During a question period following a lecture a man arose and put a foolish query to the speaker. The latter replied:

"The logic of your question makes me think of another. Can you tell me why fire engines are always red? You can't. Well, fire engines have four wheels and eight men. Four and eight are twelve. Twelve inches make a foot. A foot is a ruler. Queen Elizabeth was a ruler. The Queen Elizabeth is the largest ship that sails the seven seas. Seas have fish. Fish have fins. The Finns fought the Russians. The Russians are Red. Fire engines are always rushin'. Therefore, fire engines are always red. I hope this answers your question also."

• • •

Doctor (having painted the patient's neck for sore throat): "Three dollars, please."

Patient (indignantly): "Three dollars! Why last week I had my kitchen painted for two-fifty!"

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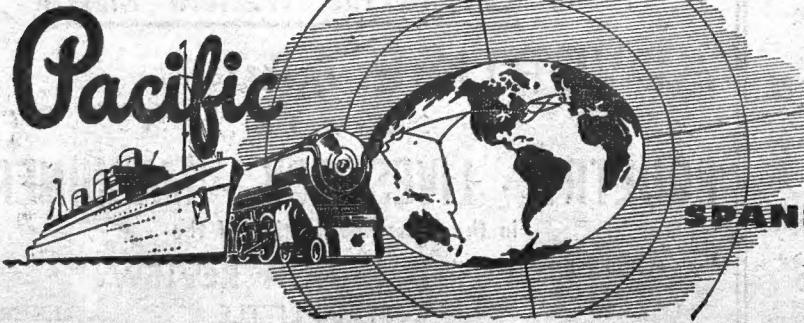
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